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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message on Nicaraguan Affairs and the Arrest of Walker.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Further Debate on the Neutrality Laws in the House.

Confirmation of the Nomination of Mr. Sedgwick.

Late Kansas Dispatches—Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Sedgwick was to-day confirmed as Attorney-General, vice McKeon, after a protracted debate. The test vote on a motion to table was 16 to 18—Thompson, of Kentucky, and Houston voting with the Administration. This is considered indicative of their intention to sink into the Administration Party on the Kansas question and all else.

The final vote was 29 to 25. Among the negatives were Messrs. Douglas, Pugh, Broderick and Allen.

The debate on the Message was very earnest and powerful.

The Administration is greatly elated by dispatches to-day from Governor Denver, whose opinion is decided that the Free-State men will take part in the State election, and finally accept the Lecompton Constitution, relying on their power to change it immediately afterwards.

The announcement of the displacement of Pickens, Consul at Vera Cruz, was premature.

It is thought that, if Colonel Williams is appointed the Minister to Constantinople, as expected, Hon. Carroll Spence, of Maryland, will be transferred to Rome. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Senate to-day in Executive Session confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as District-Attorney of New-York, in place of John McKeon, removed. The vote was twenty-eight to twenty-five.

The following were also confirmed: Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; K. B. J. Tyman, as Consul to Vera Cruz; and Thomas B. Stephenson, as Judge of New-Mexico.

Messrs. Shields and Rice, Senators from Minnesota, have arrived here.

Reliable information has reached here that nearly or quite seven thousand votes were cast upon the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of votes in Kansas. A portion of the Free-State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to participate in the election on the 4th inst.

Their programme was to elect men pledged to call a Convention to change the Constitution, not destroy it. Mr. Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Convention, would not open the votes on the Constitution until after the election on the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles as highly favorable to the speedy settlement of the Kansas question by the action of the people of Kansas themselves.

Mr. Sickles' Speech on the Neutrality Laws—The Methods of Suppressing Fillibusterism—The Speech of Mr. Haskin in Vindication of Commodore Paulding, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

The debate in the House this morning was opened by Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York, who delivered his maiden speech, taking bold and decided ground against the fillibusters, and offering an argument in reply to the views presented yesterday by Messrs. Quitman and Stephens. The effort was a creditable one, and sustained the honorable gentleman's reputation as a public debater. With a view to showing the existence of a power in the Government to arrest criminals upon the high seas, however, Mr. S. cited the fact that we had made treaties for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, by which we agree to arrest and punish as pirates those who are found engaged in that inhumun traffic. The answer to this argument is a very simple one—to wit: that the fact cited shows that Governments may make treaties (which enter into and become part of the international law, in such cases) under the force of which to get the power to arrest upon the high seas; but *that* does not prove the existence of an irresponsible despotic power to arrest *without* any forms of law. Let Congress, by treaty with the great powers of the earth and by laws passed for the execution of snch treaties, make fillibusterism piracy,—let them, then, in turns make the fillibuster "a common enemy of mankind," as has been done in the case of the slave-trader, and no one will question the power to arrest anywhere upon the common jurisdiction of the ocean.

It happens, however, that this has not been done, but on the contrary that fillibustering is by the law of 1818 simply made a "misdemeanor," which excludes the idea that it is piracy and subject to the same risks and penalties as the Slave-trade, or to be treated as an international offence, governed by some general rule of "common law"—the existence of which *over the sea*, is denied, if I mistake not, by every well-read lawyer. In the absence of specific legislation to govern the case, it must be admitted that the clause of the Constitution which forbids that any American citizen shall be restrained of his liberty except by "due process of law," *also* forbids that a man, or a shipload of men, should be turned back in mid-ocean, upon the suspicion that they contemplated the commission of an offence, which *would* be an offence if committed within our territorial jurisdiction.

But grant that the escaped fillibuster is an "escaped criminal," a fugitive from justice; where *then* is derived the power to send out a process from any judicial district to bring him back from the high seas? I am answered, that the power is exercised continually,—but I may safely challenge a single case in illustration. The case of the pursuit of Louis Baker charged with the murder of Bill Poole, has been suggested. The fact of *pursuit* does not settle the principle. In that very case Secretary Dobbin, while granting an officer from New-York the privilege of going out—as a passenger—to Canary Islands in a national vessel, bound thither at the time, stated distinctly that he had no authority to arrest the accused beyond the jurisdiction of the State of New-York,—and that the law would justify the latter in blowing out the pursuer's brains the moment he attempted to lay hands upon him. A little reflection must show that Mr. Dobbin was right; for, if a New-York officer cannot go into a sister State of the confederacy to arrest his prisoner, is it not absurd to suppose that by some vague, undefined and undefinable right, he can, without law or process, go upon the high seas, the common domain, so to speak, of all the world, to do the same thing? I trust I shall not be accused of fillibusterism because I cannot agree with those who seek to sustain what seem to me to be illegal methods of attempting its suppression. Laws can be made to accomplish the desired purpose; and it seems to me far better to acknowledge defective legislation and remedy it, than to insist upon the needless violation of principles, the integrity of which is necessary to the preservation of public liberty.

Hon. John B. Haskin, of New-York, also addressed the House on the fillibuster question to-day, chiefly for the purpose of defending his constituent, Commodore Paulding, from the intimation thrown out yesterday by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to the effect that Walker was a better man than the Commodore. Mr. Haskin vindicated his constituent with much spirit, as a high-toned and honorable gentleman, who illustrates in his own character the native nobility of his father, who, in the dark hours of the Revolution, aided in the capture of Andre, and so saved the cause of American liberty from the disastrous consequences of Arnold's treason. In the course of his remarks, also, he was pointed and severe in review of the history of Gen. Walker, who, he thought, had displayed none of the qualities of a statesman or soldier.

The chief interest in the Senate was in Executive session, where another pull was taken at the attempt to confirm the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick, to be United States District-Attorney, vice McKeon. Of course, we don't know what is done in Executive session, but there is, nevertheless, very reliable rumors that the President had not a man in all the Senate to-day who would rise in his place and defend his course in interfering in a New-York local election, by removing a Federal officer who didn't think Fernando Wood "fit to handle bullion."

The inauguration of Stuart & Boucicault's new theatre, this evening, was a decided success. The house was filled with a fashionable and discriminating audience, who expressed their unbounded admiration at the skill displayed in the transformation of the well known Carusis Saloon into so neat, commodious and comfortable a temple of the Drama. The performances, notwithstanding the usual drawbacks of a first night—scarcely perceptible, however, on this occasion—were, excellent, eliciting decided tokens of public approbation. The curtain is designed to rise at 7 o'clock during the Winter season, in order that persons desiring to attend the parties, balls, Cabinet receptions and other private entertainments, may be able to visit the theatre in full dress, and go thence in ample season for the social gatherings elsewhere. I noticed that this plan was adopted to-night by quite a number of the fashionables, who at 10 o'clock repaired to the agreeable reception at the residence of Secretary Cobb. The custom will probably become general. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Hammond, Senator from South Carolina, in place of Mr. Butler, deceased, took his seat.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of Canandaigua, N. Y., praying for the adoption of some practical measure by which the people of the North may coöperate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of Slavery, by making fair and honorable compensation to slave owners for the full value of their slaves. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. King, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence and dispatches from our Ministers at the Courts of England and France, and other powers, on the subject of the dangers to emigrants arising from contracting with irresponsible parties for their inland passage.

On motion of Mr. Foot a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to communicate all the official correspondence of Robert McLane and Peter Parker, late Commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation to our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Japan, and for the other officers of the United States Government in Japan.

The President sent in his message in response to the call for information relative to Central American affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives and in sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country. In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injustice by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has enured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dread invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain that she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not belong to her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him; obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ult., with General Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner. That it had no directions to give concerning him and that it was only through the action of the Judiciary he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of those laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his Message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1809. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says, it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented; no door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation; the crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States to make war against a foreign state with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive possesses any or what power under the Constitution independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the Administration of Gen. Washington and on the occasion of the French Revolution—the act of Congress of 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question are the same in substance with the sixth and eighth sections of the Act of April 20th, 1818, which have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the Act must have its origin—must begin or be set on foot in the United States, but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines crime and its punishment fully, have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer *Fashion* with General Walker and his command on board at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile. This would have prevented them from carrying on the Expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. This well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress. The Government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly spirit of onr couutrymen for the Government itself to get up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities, and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is the divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that a people never existed who would sooner call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territorias. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for a faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress, although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and that at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their own natural course.

The tide of emigration will flow to the South, and *nothing can eventually arrest* its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective Governments, and liberty under the restraint of law will preserve domestic peace, while the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our policy to remove this apprehension and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this Continent, to open and if need be to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but for that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General Walker escaped from our territories and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal at least for a season to the peaceful settlement of these countries and to the policy of American progress. The truth is that no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central Ameaica or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions set on foot in the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1858.

Accompanying the documents, many of which are already published, is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Lieutenant Almy, of the steamer *Fulton*, dated Oct. 12, last, in which he tells him that his instructions do not authorize him to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion, but where he found an American vessel manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, he will use the force under his command to prevent it, and not permit the men or arms engaged in it or destined for it to be landed in any part of Central America or Mexico.

Similar instructions were sent to Commodore Paulding, who, in a letter from Aspinwall, dated Oct. 20, complained to the Secretary of the Navy of his having intrusted Lieutenant Almy with the execution of the orders independently of himself, adding that he felt that his prerogative as Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron was turned aside with but little consideration, and that his presence at Aspinwall could have but a slight appreciation.

Secretary Toucey replies that he had a right, under the instruction of the President, to order the *Fulton* on business of which Commodore Paulding could not have the slightest knowledge.

Mr. Mason moved the reference of the Message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it be printed together with the accompanying documents.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Davis dissented from the arguments contained in the Message. The President had assumed that the Neutrality laws, which required that such expeditions as this should be suppressed, also conferred upon the Executive the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to suppress them. This seemed to be the key to the policy on the part of the Administration, which sent the Navy down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationing the vessels where they should have been stationed, namely, at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the coast of Alabama. Were this expedition all that it is described to be, it is only a misdemeanor instead of a violation of the Neutrality law. The suspicion that there was an intent to make war against a nation with which we are at peace, would have justified the detention of General Walker and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, even had they been fugitives from justice. The President has no more power to make such arrests than any member of Congress. If our neighbors are too weak to protect themselves, we should use all lawful means to protect our citizens from invading their territory, but it is not within the theory of our Government to fit out expeditions to catch half a dozen or a dozen, or one or two hundred men who may choose to leave the United States and land upon their shores. In this respect he thought we were making a great departure from those principles which heretofore guided the conduct of our Government. If it be the pleasure of Congress to give the President police powers over the high seas, and authorize him to use the Army and Navy as a constabulary force, let it be done by the passage of laws with that view.

Mr. Mason doubted the expediency of discussing the subject without more mature deliberation. The President was, by the Constitution, the head of the army and navy, and the laws of the land direct how these are to be used. He contented himself with the remark that it was clearly incumbent on the President to see that the neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. Crittenden referred to the President's admission that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error. According to his own premises such a conclusion was altogether illogical, and the conduct of Paulding was as conformable to law as if he had received express instructions to do what he did.

Mr. Brown regarded it as a little singular that while the President disapproved of the arrest of General Walker, he at the same time excused that act. The arrest of Walker was in violation of law, for if Paulding had the right to make the arrest, his conduct is not only to be excused, but to be applauded. If he had no legal right to do that act, then the President owes it to the people of the country to condemn it. If Walker was guilty of any violation of law, and had been arrested and brought back to our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is he not put into the clutches of the law. Why was he taken to New-York and placed in the hands of the Marshal there, then brought here and delivered to the Executive, and then set at liberty? Why was he not carried back to Louisiana by the same authority that arrested him, and there put upon his trial on this charge of violating the law? This was a farce being played out before the American people, which was disreputable to all engaged in it. There had been trumped up this charge against Walker, when it was known there had been no violation of law. If they believe that he has violated the law they have been guilty of dereliction of duty in not punishing him for it. The fitting out of an expedition in violation of the neutrality laws was one thing, but the voluntary expatriation of a citizen was an altogether different thing. If Walker went to Nicaragua avowing that it was his purpose to endeavor to regain the rights of which he had been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to do. He (Brown) had a right to take his musket upon his shoulder and go and tell the President, Secretary of War and District Attornies and Marshals everwhere that he meant to wage war against Nicaragua or any other nation, and they would have no right to molest him. If one man has that right two men or five hundred have it. The mistake was that the Administration were intending to punish what the law never meant should be punished, namely—the intent while in the United States to fit out an expedition beyond the limits, with hostile purpose towards a nation with which we are at peace. He had as high regard for the navy as any other citizen, but if anything could bring reproach and eternal disgrace upon the navy it was this precise course of action. First, Commander Chatard allowed Gen. Walker to pass him, and then, seeming to have a glimmering idea that he mistook his duty, he undertook to cover his neglect by resorting to mean and dirty attempts to insult Walker in his camp, evidently with the intention of provoking him to some act so that he might have an excuse to fire upon him. Secondly, Commodore Paulding appeared, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knew he has done and which it was unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as ought to affix the seat of eternal disgrace upon him. It was a disgrace to the very epaulettes on his shoulders. It was high time that our naval officers should be confined to the discharge of their duties according to law, for there was too much disposition to exceed the law by one and all of them. He could not forbear saying that the President would better have discharged his duty to the laws and the best interests of the country by pointedly rebuking the lawless act of Commodore Paulding, than by excusing it. It would not do for the President to say that Commodore Paulding's act was a violation of law, and then wink at it. No matter if Nicaragua does not complain. It was not for us to violate our laws even though Nicaragua does not complain, and execute them when she does complain. Our duty is to go according to law. If Commodore Paulding has conformed to law, let him be applauded. If not, let him be condemned. He admired the spunk of the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) in boldly expressing his views heretofore, although he differed from every view uttered by that Senator on the Kansas question.

Mr. Houston was anxious to have the documents printed, because he wanted information on the subject. When the information was made public he would express his views.

Mr. Seward referred to the fact that the President had announced in his message that the arrest of Walker was without the authority of law, but the question then came up whether the officer who committed this act should be censured or punished in any way for it. On that point the President makes an excuse for Paulding, which was that the party who had been arrested had been indicted in the United States for an offence against our laws, and failing to arrest them on the high seas the naval officer had arrested them in the performance of the very act they had meditated. Here were two parties who were delinquent. In the first place there was a band of lawless men who had escaped the vigilance of the police and gone abroad to levy war in violation of the laws of the United States with a nation with whom we are at amity. On the other hand, there was an officer, who, through excess of vigilance, had surpassed his instructions, and had himself committed a violation of the law. He thought the President balanced this case with exact justice. The President had censured the fugitives, and while admitting the good intentions of that officer had also censured him for violating the law. What more could be asked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should be passed upon this officer, what shall be done with the chief offender who has been brought back? Nothing has been done towards bringing him to a trial for the offence for which he stands indicted, and the President is defied to his teeth by Walker in his late letter, in which he states that no matter who may interfere at home or abroad he is determined to proceed in the prosecution of his design. If honorable Senators insisted upon it he was quite willing that censure should be passed upon Paulding, but he must ask them in justice to mete out some punishment for the greater criminal. Suppose the Government should punish Paulding and leave the others to go unpunished, what is the lesson that will be learned from this affair? It is that you may go out of the jurisdiction of the United States and levy war against any nation with whom we are at peace, provided you can only escape the vigilance of the police on land, and if you shall be arrested after you commence your acts, although the State shall be grateful for the protection they receive, still the officer who makes the arrest shall be punished, and you shall be apprehended. To be consistent they should go further and propose to restore Walker to the place from which he was taken. If it was right to invade Nicaragua, it was equally right to invade New-Granada or Brazil, or any other South American State. Why should we punish the Pawnees or Apaches for committing depredations upon our citizens, and claim that our people shall go abroad with impunity, and commit depredations upon the people of other States. If gentlemen think the principle is right, let them introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality laws.

Mr. Davis—To what principle does lhe Senator allude.

Mr. Seward—That the crime is altogether in the offender being caught, but if he can escape from the United States and reach the country against which the war is to be made, the act is innocent and right.

Mr. Davis—Nobody on this side of the Chamber asserts such a principle as that.

Mr. Seward called attention to what had been said by his (Davis) colleague (Brown,) that General Walker had violated no law—but the President on the other hand, thought he had not only violated the law of the land, but had also violated the higher law. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis replied that it was the sacred privilege of an American citizens to bear arms, and whenever he chose to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere, he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle the war of 1812 took place, and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. Pugh was of opinion that the principles laid down in the message were neither warranted by the Constitution, nor by any statute law of the United States, nor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether Walker was committing a crime against Nicaragua? Let her punish him if she is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was Walker committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The Senator from New-York says he has made war upon a foreign nation, but that is no crime by any law of the United States. It is crime to set on foot within the limits of the United States an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace, but to go outside of our limits and make war is no offence either by the neutrality laws or anything else. We did not want to punish any man for an error of judgment. If Paulding did right he ought to be rewarded with a medal just as Ingraham was for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a praiseworthy object. The prposition was in substance that the end justifies means. He denied the right of the Government to arrest persons upon the high seas and ask them where they were going, and what their business, and send them home if they were not satisfied about them. The right of an American citizen to expatriate himself was a sacred right, and we should be careful how we trench upon it. While the Administration are talking about the iniquity of Walker's proceedings in Central America, they go on deliberately in violation of the faith of treaties and honor of nations to make the soil of a foreign country for the purpose of arresting him.

Mr. Toombs thought the message contained grave and important errors, and entered his dissent from them. The President dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate this outrage to an American Senate. After examining some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted, he said the President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country. He assumed that the Neutsality Laws had been violated, and it was his business to inforce them. Mr. Toombs denied that there was any proof that such was the case—but admitting, for the sake of argument, that this were true, what right has the President to use the Army and Navy all over the face of the earth? This was usurpation of authority, not only in derogation of law, but in derogation of his oath of office. He must get the authority of law to use any extra territorial jurisdiction whatever. He could command no popular respect as a vindicator of the laws of his country unless he, himself, should obey the laws. But in this case one law has been violated for the purpose of vindicating another. Governor Kossuth was into the Senate Chamber to show himself years ago. That gentleman was driven from power by Austria and Russia, and came here after "material aid" to replace himself. That was just the case of Walker, and while one was glorified the other was villified. As to the letter of Paulding, the coarse brutality of that correspondence must be admitted by every human being. It totally unfitted him to be the commander of a ship, but even to be its cabin boy.

Mr. Doolittle understood that it would be a cause of war by Nicaragua against this country if an expedition was unlawfully set on foot within our jurisdiction against her. The President was as much bound to maintain the faith of treaties as any law of the country.

Mr. Mallory vindicated the character of Commodore Paulding, and alluded to his Revolutionary ancestry, but did not pretend to palliate this act. If such acts were permitted to be committed by naval officers, in a very short time this country would be involved in hostilities with foreign nations. If you send naval captains to stop fillibusters with loose instructions, they will understand them as seamen, not as jurists. We understood that the Administration had detached Chatard because he did not arrest Walker. If he is punished for not doing that act, we ought to applaud Paulding for doing it.

Mr. Douglas returned the compliment of Mr. Brown, who had said he admired his (Douglas') pluck for expressing his opinions. He (Douglas) found he was getting into good company and beating up recruits faster than Walker. He (Douglas) thought it would be found after awhile that they were all in the party, and were not to be accused of faction because they happen to differ from the President in some of their views. Some strange things happen now-a-days. Even the Senator from New-York was supporting the Adminstration, and defending it, attacks Democrats.

Mr. Seward said the President had announced that Walker had not only violated the laws of the land, but the higher law, and he (Seward) would be recreant to his duty as an advocate of the higher law, if he did not support the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglas thought the higher law very well in its place, but not in executing the Neutrality Laws. He would rather look to the statutes of the United States, and see where the authority was for the President to use the Army and Navy. The law of 1800 defined the jurisdiction to extend one marine league from the coast, and the Government had no authority to make an arrest beyond that distance. He was in favor of giving the Neutrality Laws a fair, faithful and rigorous execution. This is a Government of law, and let us stand by the laws, and execute them, whether we like them or dislike them, so long as they stand on the statute book. He had no sympathy for fillibustering. Its tendency is to defeat the very object we have in view—namely, expansion of the area of freedom. He was in favor of the expansion of this country, but in a lawful and regular manner. He was not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions, fillibustering all over the high seas, under the pretence of putting down fillibustering. He had opposed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty because he did not wish to bind this country not to do that which it might be necessary for its safety to do—that is, to annex those territories only half the distance to California and on the direct road.

Mr. Pearce though the debate premature. Nothing had been read but the message. They did not know what light the instructions would throw on the subject. He believed that the expedition of Walker from the United States was a flagrant violation of the laws of the United States, and that the President did nothing but his duty in authorizing the naval forces to prevent that expedition from attacking people with whom we are at peace. He believed that it was due to the character of the nation that such steps as that should be taken to put down these marauding expeditions, which bring disgrace upon the country.

No question was taken on the reference of the Message.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling. It consists of Messrs. Burnett, Morris, of Illinois; Morrill, Faulkner and Petit.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, maintained that we wish to, can, and shall Americanize Central America. It should not, however, be done in any way that would tarnish the national honor by violating the treaty stipulations and laws of the United States, but in accordance with the highest laws, human and divine. He expressed regret that Mr. Haskin yesterday proclaimed himself in favor of grand larceny. A meaner thing cannot be said of it than to call it by its own name. He was grieved that any party should be in favor of either grand or petty larceny. It was not only disgraceful, but utterly contemptible. The only proper way to Americanize Central America was by organized emigration. This might be done within three years, if no neutrality laws and Executive interfered. He wanted our neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is right or wrong. The South, owing to its sparse population, cannot afford to spare its citizens, but the North, in consequence of a superabundant population, must have an outlet somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] They were now crammed in between the Atlantic Ocean and Rocky Mountains. A better time than this could not be desired for Americanizing Central America. In consequence of the financial pressure Europe will send to our shores during the present year, not less than half a million of men, who together with the quarter of a million surplus people in the North, must go somewhere. There are enough to make eight States a year if we have Territory where they can be placed and used economically, which was sure to be done. [Laughter.] He repeated, if you repeal the neutrality laws the North will fill up Nicaragua before the year 1859, and that comfortably. After setting forth the benefits to result from emigtation to Central America, with their subsoil ploughs, shovels, hoes, and seeds, he said that the country would not complain, emigration would be promoted and encouraged by a company with a capital of from $200,000 to $500,000, which could spread through the country information showing what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither.

Mr. Adrian, of N. J., trusted the neutrality laws would be amended so as more effectually to check the marauding spirit which, in disregard of all laws, has interfered disastrously with the transit route between the two oceans. Suppose Paulding did bring Walker back, his motives and intentions were right, and knowing what the Government desired, he accomplished it. Walker and his men he trusted never would return. They should be restrained from so doing. Peaceful emigration was the only legitimate way to settle Nicaragua. He said that Mr. Haskin went a little too far in proclaiming that the Northern sentiment was in favor of grand larceny. It was not the sentiment in New-Jersey, whose people are honest and believe in good morals. They did not approve of grand larceny any more than petty larceny.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, made a speech to show that Messrs. Douglas and Cass, and other prominent statesmen, who were ipstrumental in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, claimed that the doctrine of popular sovereignty gave the people of the Territories the right to legislate on all their domestic institutions while the President maintained that the Slavery question only was to be submitted for their judgment. Mr. Washburn argued that Congress had the right to legislate on Slavery in the Territories, and that the Administration never intended that the people of Kansas should decide that question for themselves. In the course of his remarks he reviewed and earnestly condemned the Lecompton movement, which, he said, was founded on fraud and injustice.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 7.

A petition for closing the canals on Sunday was received.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows;

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Scott and Truman.
Finance—Messrs. Diven, Schell and Halsted.
Judiciary—Messrs. Noxon, Diven and J. D. Willard.
Canals—Messrs. Stow, Loveland and Mather.
Railroads—Messrs. Darling, Brandreth and Hubbell.
Charitable Societies—Messrs. Truman, Smith and Wadsworth.
Literature—Messrs. Wadsworth, Laflin and Foote.
Militia—Messrs. Foote, Pratt and Laflin.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Williams, Mandeville and O. B. Wheeler.
Grievances—Messrs. Mather, Johnson and Hubbell.
Banks—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Sloan and Foote.
Insurance—Messrs. Hubbell, Scott and Ely.
Privileges—Messrs. W. A. Wheeler, Spinola and Johnson.
Internal Affairs and Towns and Counties—Messrs. J. A. Williams, Halsted and Spinola.
State Prisons—Messrs. Loveland, Williams and Brandreth.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Schell, J. A. Willard and Mandeville.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Pratt, Darling and Ely.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Boardman, Darling and J. D. Willard.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Ames, Stow and Sloan.
Agriculture—Messrs. Smith. Boardman and Burhans.
Manufactures—Messrs. Laflin, O. B. Wheeler and Johnson.
Retrenchment—Messrs. Burhans, Dougherty and Patterson.
Public Buildings—Messrs. O. B. Wheeler, Ames and Dougherty.
Towns and Countries—Messrs. Scott, Mandeville and Boardman.
Cities and Villages—Messrs. Halsted, Ely and Noxon.
Public Expenditures—Messrs. Trueman, Schell and W. A. Wheeler.
Expiring Laws—Messrs. Patterson, Wadsworth and Dougherty.
Medical Societies—Messrs. Brandreth, Stow and J. A. Willard.
Printing—Messrs. Loveland, Smith, Williams, Salt, Noxon, Ames and Mather,
Library—Messrs. Pratt, Diven and J. D. Willard.

Joseph Garlinghouse was appointed Janitor.

BILLS NOTIFIED.

By Mr. J. D. Willard, to amend the law relative to the imprisonment of witnesses.

By Mr. Patterson, to repeal the law respecting the fare on the Central Railroad.

Mr. Mather moved to refer the bill, repealing the Metropolitan Police bill, to a Select Committee. Carried.

Mr. Stow offered resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor Marcy.

On motion of Mr. Mather, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Stow then spoke eloquently on the life and character of Ex-Governor Marcy.

After some remarks from J. D. Willard the resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Kansas resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned till Monday at 7 o'clock P. M.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Bank Superintendent's Report was presented.

A vote was then taken for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Van Valkenburgh	60
Alvord	55
Law	8

Mr. Russell, American, changed his vote to Mr. Van Valkenburgh.

There were no other changes. Absent and not voting, 5.

Two more ballots were taken with a like result.

Mr. Lawrence moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday evening, 7 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Walford rose to a point of order. The Constitution prohibits an adjournment for over two days, without the concurrence of the Senate.

The Clerk decided that members must judge for themselves of the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. C. Estes moved to amend that the House hold three sessions daily until an organization was effected. Lost.

Mr. Fullerton moved to amend by adjourning till 4 P. M. Lost.

Mr. Barnes moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Clerk decided on a count that the motion was carried.

The count was challenged by Mr. Chatfield, of New-York, and the decision reversed.

The House after a struggle, during which Mr. Lanning urged an adjournment over the 8th inst., in honor of the memory of Old Hickory, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost, took two more ballots for Speaker. The following was the result:

Van Valkenburgh	60	Law	8
Alvord	53	Boughton	1

A resolution to adopt the rules of the last House was lost.

An attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to reconsider the vote resolving to adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Wager moved that Thomas G. Alvord be elected presiding officer of the Assembly until an organization is effected.

Mr. Wolcott moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. Van Valkenburg.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by inserting first the name of Mr. Law, who declined, and then the name of Chauncey Boughton.

Mr. Wager accepted the last amendment.

Mr. Wiesant, amidst excitement, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The previous motion will be the first thing in order to-morrow.

Prospect of an Organization of the Assembly.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 7.

All parties are quite busy to-night endeavoring to secure the House organization. The Republicans express their confidence of being able to secure the Speaker to-morrow. Two or three Democrats are absent, and with Russell, American, if the vote stands as it did on the last ballot to-day, the Republicans will need but two more for a majority. There is some talk of a bargain having been made between the Democrats and Americans for the organization, but nothing is definitely known about it.

The steamboat *Hero* left here this afternoon for New-York.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Pelatiah Perit, Esq., in the chair. There were about 25 members present.

Mr. Barstow, of the Committee on Usury, made a report which was adopted, recommending the repeal of the present Usury law, reserving the legal rate at 7 per cent. to govern in the absence of a contract. The report was ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature as the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce on that subject. The subject of obtaining a permanent location for the meetings of the Chamber came up, and was discussed at length. The resolutions authorizing the Committee on Location to procure a room at a yearly sum not to exceed $1,500 per annum, were read. Mr. Grinnell wished to see such action taken in the matter as would be creditable to the merchants of the first commercial metropolis of this country; it was mortifying and discreditable, that the Chamber of Commerce had no hall of their own, with a Library and other conveniences suitable for their meetings; he believed the necessary means could be raised to erect a building that would answer the wants of the Chamber.

Mr. Marshall was in favor of obtaining a permanent location, but he first wanted to know where the funds were coming from to pay the expense. He did not wish to be the one to pass round the book.

Mr. Perit said $5,000 a year was required to conduct the affairs of the Chamber, and the President had stated that they had only $1,000 in the treasury. Mr. Perit said the preliminary question as to how the funds were to be raised to meet the expenses was an important one.

Mr. Barstow suggested an increase in the admission fees, as a means of increasing the revenues. Boston and other citius were far ahead of them in their mode of conducting these matters. The Boston Board of Trade, with its fine rooms, its library, and Secretary to conduct its affairs, and its extensive annual reports, was referred to.

Mr. Davis was in favor of obtaining a charter, and erecting a building, which he believed could be easily done.

Mr. Wetmore said in three months the Chamber of Commerce will have attained its ninetieth year of age, and yet it had not a local habitation and a name.

On motion, Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Davis were added to the Committee on Location. It was also voted that the Committee be instructed to report a plan for providing fitting accommodations for the Chamber of Commerce, and also for raising the funds required for the purpose.

Mr. Morey called for the report upon Warehousing, but on account of the absence of Mr. Ogden it was laid over.

The Chairman read a note from John Nottbeck, the Russian Imperial Consul, upon the subject of a new light-house at Riga, in the Baltic. Also a communication was read from M. Maillefert on the subject of his newly invented diving bell, and soliciting their inspection of its merits.

The letter was respectfully received, and laid on the table. Several nominations of new members were made, and the Chamber adjourned.

Two More Men Shot in the Fourth Ward—One of them Dead.

About 12 o'clock last night, two men, named Edward Kennedy and Michael Casey, got into an altercation with Special Deputy Sheriff Michael Wogan, Jr., when Wogan drew a four-barreled revolver and shot both of them. The man Casey died while being conveyed to the Hospital. Kennedy is dangerously wounded. Wogan was arrested and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house to await an investigation. He states that he acted in self-defence.

The Artists' Reception.—We have been requested to state, for the information of ladies who intend to be present, that the Artists' Reception, this evening, is not intended to be a "full dress" *soirée*; an ordinary evening dress will be quite appropriate.

Rather!

From the Mobile Register.

John Van Buren made a thrilling speech at the great Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall on the 23d, in support of the President's position on the Kansas question. He was severe in his censure of the disorganizing course of Senator Douglas. *It sounds strange to hear John Van Buren rebuking Stephen A. Douglas for faithlessness to the Democratic platform, and defending the rights of the South against him.*

Assault and Stabbing.—A man, named John Beger, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Mr. Frank Lares, residing at No. 27 West Thirty-ninth-street, and stabbing him with a dirk knife in the side. The accused was taken before Justice Kelly, and locked up to answer the charge.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1857.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the act to "organize a Bank Department," has the honor to submit for the consideration of the Legislature, the following Report:

That the past year has been one of extensive and unparalleled financial disaster, reaching capital and labor in all their varied employment, is a fact so apparent that its assertion alone is its proof.

The Banks in the City of New-York, with a single exception, suspended specie payments on the 13th of October last. This was followed by those located in the cities of Albany, Troy and Brooklyn, and generally throughout the State.

Although quite a number of what may be called country Banks continued payment in specie of all demands presented at their counters, the suspension of the Banks in those cities was operatively a suspension throughout the State, owing to the provisions of the law of 1851, compelling all Banks located out of the cities above named, to redeem their circulating notes at one-quarter of one per cent. discount, through an agent located in one or the other of them.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in his annual report to the Legislature, to "suggest any amendment to the laws in relation to banking by which the system may be improved, and the safety of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased."

The Banks of this State having suspended specie payments on the 13th October last, renders this duty somewhat embarrassing. This suspension, with overflowing granaries, exemption from pestilence, neither internal insurrection nor foreign invasion, our country at peace with every nation of the earth; without a single cause in operation that produced the two former suspensions of the banks of this State, or, I may say, Nation, it stands alone without precedent, and without apparent reason, derived from past experience.

There is no question upon which the minds of men will so differ, as the causes which produced this catastrophe, and the results to follow it. The Superintendent feels that in presenting his opinions upon this subject, his views are liable to run counter to those of men of greater research and experience than himself, still, in the performance of his duty, he will frankly present his convictions of the causes that produced this general disaster to the banks and the people of our State, and their preventives for the future.

The suspension of all the Banks in the United States (except those of New-England) in 1814, was placed upon the fact that we were at war with Great Britain. That of 1837, upon the indebtedness of the country to Europe. At that period of time we were importers of the very staple productions of our soil, and payment could only be made in coin or bankruptcy. The Banks of New-York struggled for some months against the latter alternative, when the price of exchange on, I may say, Europe, became such that necessity compelled a suspension by the Banks, of not only New-York, but of the whole United States.

Although it may be found, upon examination, that the Banks had placed themselves in imminent danger, both in 1837 and 1857, of suspension, to other causes than those of 1837 must be traced the suspension of 1857.

Let us remove the mystery that surrounds the business of banking, and endeavor to see what practical banking is, in this State.

The law defines banking to be "discounting bills and notes and other evidences of debt; receiving deposits, buying gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security; and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business."

These functions can be carried on in this State by any individual or individuals as copartners, each liable to his creditors to the extent of his or their entire property. To concentrate capital, and at the same time avoid this liability, extending as just stated, associations are formed under our general bank laws, the liabilities of the associates extending to simply paying their proportion of the indebtedness of the association, (if necessary to liquidate its debts,) not to exceed the amount of stock owned by each individual. To reach this limited liability the associates must file the proper certificate in the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and deposit in that office $100,000 of the securities required by the act to authorize the business of banking, passed in 1838, and the various amendments thereto. The association thus formed demands circulating notes of the Superintendent, if it so chooses. The taking of circulating notes from the department for securities thus deposited, rests entirely at the option of the associates. They are a banking association with the limited liability above described, whether they receive notes from the Bank Department or not.

The mass of our banks in this State, with an occasional exception, in the interior, (excepting those incorporated by special charters, whose corporate powers have not expired by the terms of the acts creating them,) are associated institutions with a limited liability.

Having thus stated the liability and the method of forming a bank, the practical working of the system is the real question for consideration at the present moment. To illustrate this, the New-York Clearing House presents the best solution.

The banks of New-York City meet daily through their agents at a common centre. Their respective debts and credits against each other are there liquidated; if on this general settlement of the balances, A is found a debtor bank, the balance is paid to his compeers in specie; the Bank of America being the deposit bank for the different parties in interest. In other words, if A is found to have incurred liabilities above the amount of his demands against the whole of the Banks admitted to the Clearing House, his specie reserve in the Bank of America is correspondingly reduced, the Bank of America holding this specie reserve as trustee for the different Banks.

The wisdom that created this system of settling at a common centre the balances against each other of the bankers of the City of New-York, the Superintendent does not question, and cordially admits its conservative and healthful action. Still, this is only a process, and it does not show except as between the Banks themselves, what banking is, practically, in this State. An error in principle in banking is no less an error if concurred in by all the Banks in the City of New-York or of the State itself.

To designate banking in the fewest possible words is to say, "it is an exchange of credits," nothing more, nothing less. In other words, the bank using its capital and its credit, particularly the latter, to attract depositors, (and circulate its notes, if a bank of issue,) while it undertakes to pay on demand all its liabilities thus created, and is forbidden to issue its promises to pay in any form, (except bills of exchange on foreign countries,) unless payable on demand. The means, or rather the money, (the great proportion of which is paper promises to pay,) thus drawn to it, is loaned upon notes or other obligations, payable at specific times and places.

This method of transacting business, of necessity, places the debt or liability of the banks of this State to their creditors, in one great *call loan*, to be paid upon demand. Their power to pay exists in coin, (*i. e.,*) absolute money in their vaults, and in the promises of their debtors to pay at specific times and places, and for the exchange of an obligation to pay upon demand, by the banks, when called for, issued in the shape of drafts, certificate of deposit, or bank notes, to an individual or firm. It, the bank, takes his or their promise to pay at, say thirty, sixty, or ninety days, using their credit and capital to exact interest therefor.

Now what is successful banking in the City of New-York, taking profits to the stockholders as the true test, large deposits may change the rule, but assuming those to be nearly equally divided? Simply carrying the largest debt of good paper, on interest, upon the smallest amount of dead weight *specie*, and skillfully adjusting the balances daily to be struck, for and against the Bank in the Clearing-house, thus maintaining its credit and standing in that house by the balance there daily presented.

To sum up successful banking in that City, (taking the question of immediate profit to stockholders as its true test, and this would appear as the standard there, with an occasional exception, when safety to capital invested seemed to be the rule of action, instead of large yearly profits,) is in incurring the greatest amount of debt payable on demand, with the smallest amount of money (coin) to pay the same when demanded. In other words, it is a trial of skill between the officers of each bank to sustain the largest discounted debt by a floating balance (owned by one to-day, another to-morrow) of a fair proportion of the coin (on deposit in the Bank of America) with its neighbors; thus enabling them to settle balances with each other; and they, in the struggle to keep each his proportion of the specie rest, seem to have lost sight of the alarming fact that the reserve steadily decreased, while the great *demand loan* as steadily enlarged. All community of interest, all concert of action, as the crisis approached, was apparently, if not actually, abandoned, all forgetting the maxim of "*United, we stand; divided, we fall*." The result (unavoidable perhaps, under the circumstances,) certainly strengthens, if it does not prove the truthfulness of the adage.

The interior banks, outside of our large cities where balances are settled by the banks every day, from their proximity operated like the New-York Clearing-house with each other, balances being paid by draft upon New-York; and the compulsory redemption of country bank-notes (the chief element of profit to a country bank) at one-quarter of one per cent. in either the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy, placed the question of profits in banking in the skillful adjustment of balances, by bank officers, upon the same footing throughout the State.

That this system has heretofore worked well in connection with a secured currency, no one doubts, and every well informed man, the Superintendent thinks, will see upon examination of our present position, that the error of the day has been in considering a specie basis of, say, one to eight or nine of immediate liabilities, sufficient to sustain specie payments unless entire confidence was maintained between the debtor and creditor. About this amount of certain and immediate means beyond contingency to meet any demand, except a foreign one for coin, was sufficient, as experience had taught us in former years.

The result at this period of time has shown the reverse of the fact. The banks of this State have suspended specie payments from a home demand for coin alone, and the really great question to decide is, what the proportion of immediate and certain means (*i. e.* coin) in the hands of the banks should be, as compared with their *demand loans* from the public. By demand loans the Superintendent means deposits and circulation. This suspension of our banks was so remarkable and unexpected to the bankers themselves and the public generally, that it may be well to look around us for some of the causes that tended to produce it.

An examination of the census will show the remarkable fact that no agricultural county in this State, (with perhaps a single exception,) not having within its borders a city or large manufacturing village, has increased in population from 1840 to 1855. This State contained a million more inhabitants at the census of 1855, than shown by the same process in 1840.

This great increase of population has sought and obtained other pursuits than those that through agriculture, add material wealth to the State. They have aided in urging the channels of trade and commerce far beyond the accumulation of capital necessary to sustain those pursuits; and have probably added hundreds of millions of credit, all to be liquidated upon a basis sufficiently small for the safe transaction of our business in 1840.

Again, look for a moment at the personal habits of expenditure at the present day, of our citizens, as compared with that of 1840. The very condition of our social position, our rank in society, our respectability, I had almost said, at the present time, would seem to depend upon the extravagance of our personal expenditure, or in the amount of business each man does, if engaged in trade or commerce, as his wealth is usually measured by the number and magnitude of his transactions. It is humiliating to say so, but where is the man with eyes to see and ears to hear, that doubts for a moment the general truth of the remark? This very element existing among us from the very nature of our government and social institutions, must and will force our people forward in the pursuit of immediate wealth, and consequent expansion of credits. This puts the experience of the past at defiance, and could we look into the future movements of capital, impelled by credit, we could calculate our monetary eclipses with all the certainty the astronomer predicts those of the sun and moon.

Again, the discovery of gold in California, while it stimulated us in extravagance and expenditure, also gave a very natural acceleration to our credit system, and while we hailed with joyful hearts and greedy hands the treasure-freighted steamship from California, and based our business and consequent extension of credits upon its receipts; we forgot that it only liquidated our foreign instead of our domestic debts, and quietly left our wharves in a Liverpool steamship, to pay for the silks, the diamonds, and other adornments of our persons and our houses.

The receipt of gold from California has been a delusion instead of a warning to us. Its arrival was heralded as an evidence of increased prosperity, while its departure was hardly noticed. It was like the stimulus given a patient with a deadly and fatal disease; the postponement of it produced a corresponding acceleration to the end of the drama. Who does not remember how quick the fearful sacrifice of life was forgotten in the anxious inquiry as to the amount of treasure lost in the ill-fated *Central America?*

Again, see the immense amount of credit obtained and demanded by corporations, and at what rates of interest. Their bonds were pronounced by men, whose reputation for integrity and sagacity were second to none, to be perfect security. Capital was seduced from its legitimate investment and employment, and the merchant and business man entered into a contest in the arena of Mammon, with corporations in the hands of men, as soulless as the things they represented. Is it astonishing that commercial credit became crippled, that money became scarce in Wall-street, and that merchants began to fail, with such competitors in the money market?

The operation and effect of the "Act to prohibit corporations from interposing the defence of usury to any action," passed April 6, 1850, have been more disastrous to both capital and credit than any other single cause; and the Superintendent believes it to have been one of the main foundations of the immense superstructure of credits that finally overpowered capital.

The title of the act, judging from its practical effect, should have been "An Act authorizing railroads and other corporations to pay usury." The act simply meant to prevent the commission of legal frauds by corporations upon parties lending them money. Desperate speculators have used it to put forward desperate enterprises; and the capital of really valuable investments has become comparatively worthless under the sacrifices (permitted by this act) made to obtain money to complete them. Stockholders themselves have been tempted to invest in this class of corporate securities at the large rate of interest they proposed to pay, offered as it was by directors of their own choice. Results have proven in many instances that it would have been wisdom to have submitted to the original loss, rather than to have raised money at such frightful sacrifices.

Again, the increase of the number of banks, both in the City and country, steadily reduced the average time of their circulation, particularly of the country banks, whose capacity to discount lay mainly in their circulation.

The interior banks had been for several months sustaining a steady reduction in their deposit line. This resulted from a disposition of the inhabitants in the interior counties to purchase land in the far West. Whole neighborhoods were inoculated by the return of a person, fortunate in his location of either agricultural lands or lots in an embryo city. The most tempting offers were made and acceded to, in very large amounts, to raise money East for use in the West, by promising land security with interest at from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. Men of capital not only used their own means, but were ready borrowers at our rate of interest for the purpose of investment there.

A most pernicious practice also prevailed not only in the country, but also in the cities, of paying interest upon deposits, by the banks. This practice accelerated the volume of currency, and curtailed the circulation of bank-notes. Still more evil in its effect was the practice of the city banks, paying interest upon country bank balances. This was stimulating the debt-creating process fearfully.

The City bank paying interest upon those balances, is, of course, compelled to loan them, or suffer a direct loss upon them. The bank having a balance due in the City of New York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy, is allowed to tender a draft upon that balance in payment of a demand made at its counter. It (the balance) is counted as, and is, specie funds, and discounted upon, while its depository in either of the cities, is lending money upon the strength of that balance. It is possible that the amount may be loaned upon call in Wall-street to bull or bear the stock market.

This operation of paying interest for balances between the banks themselves, constantly promotes an increase of bank credits beyond those required by a healthy trade and commerce. It does not inflate the currency, it only accelerates its movements, but creates an unhealthy, unnatural, and speculative increase of credits, which endanger the stability of bank capital.

While the immediate causes that produced the suspension of 1837 and 1857 are materially different, it is perhaps well to look at the actual condition of the banks of the State at those periods, derived from their last annual and quarterly reports.

The immediate liabilities, payable upon demand on the 1st of January, 1837, say four and a half months before the suspension, were:

For circulation		$24,198,000
Due Canal Commissioners and United States Deposits		14,559,000
Due depositors		19,342,000
Difference, in due to and from Banks		1,630,000
Total		$59,729,000
The notes of solvent banks held by each other should be deducted as an exchange, reducing the circulation that amount	$12,487,000	
Also, checks and cash items	3,268,000	$15,755,000
Total immediate liabilities		$43,974,000

The total amount of specie held by all the banks of the State on the day above mentioned was $6,557,000, or one dollar in coin to pay six dollars and seventy cents of immediate and pressing demand loans.

Let us now look at their condition on the 6th of June, 1857, four months and seven days before the late suspension. Immediate liabilities payable on that day were:

Circulation		$32,395,000
Due individuals and corporations other than banks, and the Treasurer of the State of New-York		4,261,000
Add difference due to and from banks		15,676,000
Due depositors		104,350,000
Amount due not included in either of the above, (this amount probably savings deposits		1,754,000
Total		$158,439,000
The notes of solvent banks on hand should be deducted as an exchange, reducing the circulation	$3,093,000	
Also checks and cash items	23,737,000	
Allowing the amount due from brokers as cash assets	3,906,000—	$30,736,000
Total immediate liabilities		$127,703,000

The total amount of specie held by all the banks in the State on the day above mentioned was $14,370,000; or one dollar in coin to pay eight dollars and eighty-nine cents of immediate and pressing demand loans.

The allowance of the checks and cash items to the immense amount of $23,737,000, as immediate means, certainly presents the position of the banks in as favorable a light as the facts will admit, to say nothing as to the doubtful propriety of calling "loans to brokers" immediate assets.

The operation of the banks of this State had shown unusual steadiness from the December 1856 quarterly report, to the June 1857 report, increasing their loans and discounts from $183,557,000 in December, to $190,808,000 in June; also, increasing their coin from $11,393,000 to $14,370,000 during the same period. The only weakness, (if I may use the term,) shown by their June statement, was an increased liability to their depositors; that line rising from $94,000,000 to $104,000,000, while their circulation fell about $1,000,000 during the same time.

The position of the banks in June did not and could not excite the fears of the most astute and timorous banker in the State. Foreign exchange ruled, rather, in favor of New-York. That had always been the barometer by which the banker sailed his bark. He could remember perhaps when he was driven to the wall by a foreign demand for coin; but he little dreamed of a mutiny in his own ship, with the very earth teeming with agricultural wealth.

Their position on the 6th of June, we now see, was one of great danger. Experience for the first time has shown the bankers of New-York that there is such a thing as suspending specie payments from an internal demand for coin.

The months of June, July and August passed without alarm, although a steady and increasing stringency was observable in the money market. It was felt in both city and country; shown to the country bankers by the increasing amount of their bank-note redemptions; to the city banker by increased offerings for discount and the rise of interest in Wall-street.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, with large business connections in New-York, and of good credit, was the first distinct muttering of the storm, so soon to overtake us. This was followed by that of the Mechanics' Banking Association of New York, one of the oldest free banks in the State. The suspension of the Pennsylvania and Maryland banks followed. Two or three of our incorporated banks stopped, and went into the hands of receivers. Still, but little or no panic had seized depositors or note holders. The faith of the people of the State remained unshaken in their banks and currency. No bank went to protest until the 4th of September, and that only for $250, by a broker. On the 12th another, and another on the 15th, all for small sums.

While there was a quiet demand for specie in small sums on most all of our banks, nothing like panic seemed to prevail: and although occasional runs were made upon the Savings banks, they subsided in a day or two.

As September drew towards its close, the pressure upon the country banks to redeem their circulation at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, was beyond precedent. Those banks began to throw out the notes of some that might possible be called the weaker ones. A portion of the interior banks and bankers began, about the 20th of September, to return their circulating notes, and withdraw such amounts of stock as the construction given by this department, to the acts of 1840 and 1844 permitted. In other words, to reduce their securities to $100,000 if an association, and $50,000 if an individual banker.

It soon became evident that some of the country banks, particularly those whose capital was mainly in their securities in the Bank Department, for which they had received circulating notes, could not sustain this accelerated redemption of their notes at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks.

An effort was made to convince the Superintendent that it was within his jurisdiction so to construe the 5th section of the act of 1838, as to permit the withdrawal of securities on the return of circulating notes, below $100,000 for an association, and $50,000 for an individual banker, these amounts being required by the acts of 1840 and 1844, to be placed in his hands before commencing the business of banking. This he declined to accede to, believing it to be against the spirit and intent of the statute, and also of doubtful expediency as a measure of ultimate financial relief. It was a fair matter for judicial construction, and he consented to make a case for such a decision. The Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District decided the question against his convictions, and the practice of the Department from the passage of those acts of 1840 and 1844.

The Superintendent acquiesced in the decision, it having the force of a full bench at general term.

From the moment that decision was announced, the beginning of the end was clearly seen in this Department. As fast as an interior bank could master its circulation, either in large or small amounts, it was enabled to procure a portion of its stocks to meet its engagements in New-York City. This, while it temporarily relieved them, fearfully depleted the deposits of those of the City; and this, too, of that sleepy and quiet kind, the most desirable and reliable in their possession. This continued from the 1st to the 13th of October, inclusive.

The amount of stocks returned to the interior banks from the 1st to the 13th of October, inclusive, was		$1,848,826 42
The amount of bonds and mortgages		387,929 00
Stocks returned to banks in New-York and Brooklyn		404,667 00
Total amount surrendered		$2,641,422 42
From the 26th to the 30th of September, inclusive, the former day being the one on which the quarterly report was made, the banks of the interior received from this office:		
Stocks	$356,200 00	
Bonds and mortgages	126,665 00	
Stocks surrendered to New-York and Brooklyn Banks	73,812 00	
		$556,677 00
Total amount surrendered from Sept. 26 to Oct. 13, inclusive		$3,198,099 42
The amount of stocks surrendered the interior banks more than that placed in the Department, from June 6 to Sept. 26, the dates of the two last reports, was		$587,898 82
Bonds and mortgages		116,399 66
Total		$704,298 48

These figures show the gradual but increasing pressure, particularly upon the interior banks, during June, July, August and September. From the 1st of October, when the decision of the Court permitting banks to reduce their securities below $100,000, by return of their circulating notes; and individual bankers below $50,000, upon the same terms, the transactions of the banks and bankers with the Department evinced on the part of those located in the interior of the State, a strong disposition not to suspend payment, until the New-York banks set the example.

The interior banks, with but few exceptions, succeeded in having the honor of striking their flag after those of the City of New-York. Whether the glory will cover the loss remains for them to learn after examining their profit and loss account.

The Superintendent believes that in producing this result, the cost to the interior banks was at least half a million of dollars in positive loss, and depreciation of their remaining securities; and that its only effect was, to prolong the actual suspension, perhaps a week, at the furthest.

The immediate cause, or rather the one that tended mainly towards suspension about the 1st of October, was the redemption of bank notes at one quarter of one ber cent in the City of New-York.

That the notes of the free banks and bankers in this State possessed a strength with the public beyond any in the world, is fully confirmed by the fact that they, with those of the incorporated banks that stood through the ordeal of October, until the 13th, instantly after the suspension became the basis of settling balances between the New-York banks, in the Clearing-house in that City. Still, up to the 13th October this currency was thrown out without hesitation by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks, when the account of the bank issuing it was not good for the full amount presented for redemption; and when thus thrown out, the bank was immediately posted in all the newspapers in the State, as failed.

In making these remarks, the Superintendent does not blame or intend any censure upon either of those banks. The suspension was preceded by a desperate struggle between all the banks themselves, and distrust and fear of currency was more apparent among them than with the public generally.

The Superintendent feels that the immediate liabilities af the banks of this State had been carried up during the preceding Summer to the very verge of prudence. Still, they were able to meet all ordinary demands, but their means were utterly inadequate to meet a foreign demand for coin, or a panic among their depositors and bill-holders.

The fact that about the 1st day of October a list of more than thirty failed banks located in this State was to be seen daily in our newspapers, began to tell fearfully among the public generally. The merchant, the mechanic, the grocer, and the butcher, began business in the morning by examining what broken banks had been added to the list of yesterday; and their customers found that the bank-note that passed freely yesterday was rejected this morning. It is not to be wondered at, that a feeling of distrust and alarm began to prevail throughout the State in relation to our banks. Still, with a large majority of our currency secured by deposit in this department, a general suspension could not and would not have taken place upon currency alone. The currency had been largely contracted during the month preceding the actual suspension, and it could not have been withdrawn from its necessary and actual use in quantities sufficient to produce such a result.

A more fearful and mightier power lay dormant, as yet, behind this disturbed currency; the depositors in our banks, usually quiet, stable, and reliable.

The scarcity of money in the City of New-York among the merchants and business men, continued to increase steadily and surely during September; the rate of interest also steadily advanced. This tended to reduce deposits, and after a few spasmodic attempts at expansion of loans and discounts by the banks in that city, a steady and fearful contraction was begun.

In New-York City it became a question of the suspension of the banks, or the merchants as a body. Capital in the shape of deposits, for the first time in the history of this country, and I think I may say in the world, sided with the business men and against the banks. The great concentrated *call loan* was demanded, and in such amounts that a single day's struggle ended the battle, and the banks went down before a storm they could not postpone or resist.

This result has demonstrated, and that, too, in tones that cannot be mistaken, and should not be forgotten, that a basis of one dollar of coin to nearly nine of immediate liabilities, will produce a home panic of bank creditors and a home demand for coin. As before remarked, this suspension stands alone, without precedent. The teachings of experience could not avail the bankers. No state of things like the present had ever before been approximated. The most sagacious banker, in his most apprehensive mood, never for a moment deemed it possible to have a general suspension in this State from a home demand for coin, while coin itself was at little or no premium with the brokers. This result sets at defiance the experimental knowledge of the oldest and most successful bankers in the State.

What should both the banker and the public learn from our late suspension? In the opinion of the Superintendent, this simple lesson, that a system of paper credits may be so enlarged as to render the position of our banks one of imminent peril, even with a contracted currency. That the greatest danger to the banker, as well as to the public, lies in the large amount of his deposits, and the least in the currency he issues.

This is a heresy as compared with opinions heretofore entertained upon this question by men of experience. To show that bank notes were considered in former times the liability which was supposed to be dangerous to the public, and consequently to the banker, the Legislature, in the last section of the act of 1838, "Authorizing the business of banking," compelled each association to keep twelve and one-half per cent. of its circulation in specie. It was soon repealed, and is given only as an evidence of the then belief of the public.

The idea that deposits were a dangerous element to the banker, six months ago would have stamped its promulgator as a tyro in banking. The lesson that this suspension has taught, cannot and will not be lost upon bank officers and directors who feel the responsibility of the trust committed to them. The test of successful banking hereafter will be, (as it should,) not in the large amount of dividends declared, but in the ultimate safety of the capital invested in the business. With a secured currency like that issued by the free banks of this State, no suspension of specie payments arising from an excess of paper money, ever will or can take place. The element of weakness in banking lies in what has heretofore been considered its strength, its deposits. This has been cherished and concentrated by the pernicious system before referred to, of paying interest upon individual deposits, as well as for balances between banks themselves. This practice, particularly in individual accounts, has been instrumental in changing the very basis of banking, or rather the liabilities of the banker himself; and this, too, in so quiet a way that, however vigilant he may have been, his experience furnished no warning of his position.

To illustrate this, look at the liabilities of our banks in 1837, immediately previous to the suspension:

Circulation	$24,198,000
Due Individual Depositors	19,342,000

Look at the same items in June of the present year:

Circulation	$32,395,000
Due Individual Depositors	101,350,000

The effect of this practice is to take from its usual channels a large amount of capital and turn our mutual indebtedness into bank paper at short dates. It forces up bank liabilities and turns the entire business of the country into the banks. It reverses the whole system of sound banking, by making banks borrowers, as well as lenders of money. It increases the tendency of speculation, by enabling the capitalist to have his money at command for that purpose, with but a very slight loss of interest. It prevents the loaning of money upon bonds and mortgages or other securities, upon the heretofore usual length of time. It curtails the circulation of bank notes, by the inducement offered in the shape of interest for their return to the borrowing bank, and thence for redemption to the issuing one.

The payment of interest on deposits in particular localities may have proved somewhat profitable, but as a general rule it is not the fact. The difference in the rate paid and received, is hardly sufficient to guarantee even bank receivables.

As before said, it unnaturally forces the mass of our credits into short paper, and swells the liabilities of the banks without corresponding profits for the double risk of the operation.

While the regular deposits without interest (the amount depending upon the locality and business connections, and influence of the Banks' managers) are comparatively reliable; exactly the reverse are those upon which interest is paid. They lie there waiting the chance of better investment, and a fall in the value placed upon property, reduces them, while a rise of the same swells their volume. The Superintendent is old-fashioned enough to believe that any attempt on the part of a Bank to increase its deposits by the payment of interest upon general account, or upon daily balances, is wrong in principle and pernicious in its consequences.

To this it may be answered, that these deposits so far beyond currency, furnish proof of the increase of wealth or capital. This is true; but to suppose that capitalists allowed over $100,000,000 to be idle in the hands of the Banks, is simply absurd. A moiety of that sum had been placed there as a temporary investment upon interest. Experience must and will now correct this fundamental error, heretofore so prevalent with our Bankers. The remedy lies with them; its correction is beyond legal enactment.

It may be asked, and with great force, of the Superintendent, why dwell upon the causes that produced a suspension of specie payments by our banks? They have resumed practically throughout the State. The suspension, as before stated in this report, is without precedent, and the resumption is of the same character. That the banks of this State should suspend specie payments on the 13th of October last, with foreign exchange below par, with abundant crops, with specie at one-quarter to one-half per cent. premium, is a phenomenon only equaled by their resumption on the 11th of December following. The wreck of corporate capital and of private fortunes during the past year, not caused by the suspension of our banks but intimately connected with it, must form the excuse of the Superintendent for the time and space devoted to what he deems the causes of such suspension.

The first step in the direction of a resumption of specie payments by the banks of this State, was the adoption on the 7th of November last of a series of resolutions by the New-York Clearing-House, requiring the Country Banks to resume on the 20th of the same month their usual daily redemptions at the Metropolitan Bank of that City, at the legal rate of one-quarter of one per cent. discount, the City Banks holding in sealed packages of $5,000 each, nearly $7,000,000 of the currency issued by the Banks of the interior. Also, requiring those Banks to resume the payment of these notes at the rate of 20 per cent. monthly, commencing on the 1st of January, 1858; and requiring interest to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the 1st of December, upon the notes thus sealed up and in use by the City Banks. That these terms were liberal on the part of the City Banks, no one will question.

The practical effect of this process, was simply to force the Banks of the interior to an actual resumption of specie payments upon all their outstanding liabilities, except upon such of their notes as were sealed up in the Metropolitan Bank. This balance being required to be paid in monthly installments of 20 per cent., commencing on the 1st of January, places that portion of their debt in the condition of a special loan from the City Banks.

This arrangement will undoubtedly lead to the winding up of several of the interior banks. Of this effect, no cause of complaint can reasonably exist. The terms as before stated are liberal, and a bank that cannot recover itself under this arrangement, had better, for the interest of both its stockholders and creditors, go into liquidation.

Still, the Superintendent may be permitted to say, that he is far from being satisfied that this arrangement of the City banks will be beneficial to the business of the interior of the State.

The amount of country currency under seal in New-York has steadily decreased since the 1st of December, as fast as the interior banks could retire the same. The fact that the amount is placed upon interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will make them use every possible exertion to retire it; they receiving but 7 per cent. upon their discounted debt, the margin is so insignificant, that every prudent interior banker will curtail his line of discounted paper, to master his circulation as fast as possible.

The line of discount maintained by the interior banker rests mainly upon his circulation. The interruption of business at present must naturally curtail the circulation of country bank notes. They must be paid upon the conditions of the resolution of the 7th of November; and they will be, from a reduction of the line of discounts of the country banks, or by the securities lodged in this department. These are briefly the reasons why the Superintendent believes the operation of the resolution will not act beneficially upon the business interests of the State. Others might be added, and perhaps of greater force.

Let us look at the effect produced upon the City banks by their own action. The resolution of the 7th of November involved the necessity of a sudden return to specie payments by the New-York City banks. Two reasons are apparent for this result; the resolution forced them to this position, and that too, whether they were ready for such action or not.

The first, was the compulsory retiring of the country bank notes which had been used in the Clearing House for the settlement of balances between the New-York City Banks. These had been used instead of coin for that purpose. When retired, that settlement could only be made in coin, of course.

Another, was the fact that the notes were to bear interest at six per cent. per annum. If money became plenty, every evidence existing that such would be the case, what banker would pay his balance in the Clearance House in country bank certificates, with a surplus of specie in his vault? If he did, the loss was at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon that balance, they being secured by deposit in the Bank Department, and guaranteed by the banks themselves; he refusing by that act to hold the best possible paper at six per cent.

As before remarked, it forced a resumption upon the City banks by the 1st of February, at the furthest. They by that resolution deprived themselves of the standard of value (next to coin) they erected immediately after the suspension, and of necessity went back to coin in their settlements, or balanced their accounts by their mutual promises to each other. It required but little sagacity to see the effect of the action of the New-York Clearing House, on the 7th of November last.

A suspension of specie payments is looked upon by the world as an unmitigated evil, and is always supposed to be followed by an unlimited expansion of paper money. That this has been its usual result is fully admitted.

This suspension has produced no such result; it has been followed by a steady and certain contraction of our currency. The Bank of England virtually suspends specie payments for the purpose of enlarging her circulation. The wisdom of the action of that bank, and of the bankers of New-York City, is to be shown by the respective dates of their several resumptions, or rather on the part of the Bank of England when she returns to the legitimate provisions of her charter.

The effect of either course of action upon the business relations of their respective countries, the Superintendent is not desirous of discussing.

While the Superintendent admires the courage that prompted the bankers to a return of specie payments, and at a time when all Europe is in a monetary convulsion, he cannot refrain from saying that it is rather a fearful experiment to make at this present moment. It would hardly appear to him that the paper credits of our country had approached sufficiently near to its capital, by settlements and liquidation of our mutual indebtedness, for a resumption of specie payments. The divergence of these two elements led directly to the suspension; and time alone can place capital and credit in such approximation as to produce a healthy trade and commerce.

Another, and I may say, the great element of liquidating our indebtedness to each other, particularly that of the country to the City, is the bountiful crop our country is blessed with, not a tithe of which has been moved from the granary or corn crib towards the sea board.

While a return to specie payments is always desirable, as a general principle—and the Superintendent congratulates the bankers of the State upon such a result—he cannot but express the opinion, that a resumption, although entirely successful, may cripple, or at least embarrass the business interests of our citizens at the present time.

It appears to him that the process of payment and liquidation of our indebtedness to each other, must be far short of bringing capital and credit into such a relative position, as to enable the business of our citizens to resume an energetic and healthful action. This is merely an individual opinion, and has no basis derived from past experience. He hopes the results to the business of our State may be as beneficial, as the motives were honest, that prompted this sudden resumption. A general suspension of our banks, followed by a resumption in sixty days, is an enigma that time alone can solve. It confounds all calculation as to its ultimate results, and defies all experience of the past. It teaches one great lesson, that credit may be so cherished and stimulated among us, even with a contracted currency, as to endanger capital, however safely it may have entrenched itself; and places upon record for future use and warning the fact that the banks, with only one dollar in coin to nine of immediate liabilities, were broken by our own citizens as a measure of protection to themselves. And that while expanding a line of loans and discounts is agreeable, easy, and apparently profitable to the banker, the consequent contraction that must necessarily follow an imprudence in expansion, is a process dangerous both to himself, as well as his customers.

The preventive for a future suspension of specie payments can only be drawn from past experience.

Without returning to the peculiar causes that produced such a result in October last, it appears to the Superintendent, that a categorical answer to the plain question, *Why did the Banks suspend specie payments?* will teach what is necessary to prevent its repetition. That answer is, *they did not have coin enough to pay the demands made upon them.* If the truth of the answer be admitted, the remedy for the future is clearly apparent in other words, it is not safe for bank capital or the public, to permit the banks of this State to owe, say eight or nine dollars of *demand loans*, to on dollar of specie in their vaults.

The Superintendent feels that he will be met at once, in assuming this position, by the assertion that the solvency of a bank does not depend upon the specie in its vault. In other words, that a bank may be perfectly solvent with but little specie, or insolvent with a large amount on hand. This is abstractly true. The folly of the assertion is, in its application to bank indebtedness. The real solvency, speaking practically, of a bank, is its immediate capacity to pay the demands upon it, not in its ultimate power to pay those demands. To illustrate the difference between the remark as applied to bank indebtedness, and of individual credit, the one proposes to pay upon demand, the other at specific times. The answer of a bank-officer to a depositor or a bill-holder, on demanding pay, *that the bank was perfectly solvent, and that he would pay him in 60 or 90 days*, would be hardly satisfactory, even if they knew the bank to be entirely solvent. The taking of the note and the making of the deposit were both based upon their convertibility at pleasure. The bill-holder and depositor might both starve while waiting for the *ultimate* solvency of the bank.

The basis of a bank's credit rests solely upon the convertibility of the evidences of its indebtedness. It is idle to talk of the ultimate solvency of a bank to a creditor whose necessities require immediate payment. The same principle lies against the receipt of bonds and mortgages by this Department as security for circulating notes. They are ultimately perfectly good. The condition and use of currency is such, and I may add, of deposits in bank, that immediate convertibility is the true test of practical and useful solvency in any bank.

The first step towards establishing by statute what amount of coin a bank shall keep, as compared with its immediate liabilities, must be to look at the operation of the law compelling the redemption of bank notes at one-quarter of one per cent. in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany or Troy.

The balance due an interior bank in those cities, is equal to coin, to say the least. It represents coin for the use of the interior banker, though only a credit, and it would be unfair to require a certain home specie basis of a banker, whom the law compelled to redeem his notes in one of those cities.

The true method for the enforcement of the quarter per cent act, would be for the interior banks to organize a clearing-house of their own in the City of New-York or Albany. The action of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks has literally produced a country clearing-house for bank notes in New-York, and its operation has been anything but beneficial to the interior banks. The distinction between the New-York clearing-house, and the country one, (made by those banks) lies simply in this: In the one, if A was debtor and B creditor, their locality was such that they could meet, and B could lend A if he chose. The debtor and creditor bank meet face to face in the City clearing-house, and adjust their balances. Exactly the reverse is the condition of the country banker in his clearing-house. While A was a creditor to a large amount, B was posted as a suspended bank, and simply for the reason, that the parties were so isolated they did not, nor could not avail themselves of their aggregate credit balances.

To present the actual condition of the banks in this State on the 26th of September last, as shown by their verified returns, in connection with the position of the interior banks and those of the redeeming cities, the Superintendent has prepared the following table:

The reports of the banks in the city of Troy, show the fact that there was due them from banks	$379,716
Due to banks	818,130
Debtor to banks	$438,414

The city of Albany presents an aspect exactly the reverse:

Due from banks	$2,229,916
Due to banks	2,058,369
Balance due from banks	$171,547

The condition of the Brooklyn banks at the same date was,

Due from banks	$269,509
Due to banks	98,851
Balance due from banks	$170,658

The New-York banks presented a very weak position in their items of due to and due from banks, perhaps a necessity of their location at the commercial head of the whole country.

There was due to banks from them	$13,849,055
Due from banks	6,735,049
Balance due banks	$7,159,006

The condition of all the interior banks out of the four cities before mentioned, was,

Due from banks	$4,151,835
Due to banks	2,397,858
Balance due interior banks	$1,753,977
The balance due to banks by the four cities inclusive, was	$7,355,215
Deduct due country banks	1,753,977
Balance due to each other, and to foreign banks	$5,601,238

This would appear to be a sufficiently large balance due from them to foreign banks and to each other; and there is but little or no doubt, upon an examination of the general position of the country banks' accounts, and those of the different cities, that the redeeming banks in the City of New-York, making a liberal allowance for a very large balance due foreign banks, were debtors to the interior ones, as a body, over $1,000,000, while a portion were posted daily in that city, under the quarter per cent. system, as failed or suspended.

Allow the banks of the interior to concentrate their creditor balances, to be used for mutual benefit, at a common centre of redemption, and under an organization which can prevent individual loss to each, and it would hereafter be unnecessary to have bonfires of bank notes in the Bank Department, to enable country bankers to redeem their notes in the cities before mentioned, by a ruinous sale of their securities deposited in this office. The Superintendent commends to their consideration the old fable of the bundle of sticks—separated they are weak; tied together by a string of their own making, (a Clearing-house for country bank notes,) strong and impregnable.

The necessary use of currency in the daily demands for its *use*, (not connected with large mercantile transactions,) it being secured dollar for dollar by the very next property to coin in permanent value, prevents its concentration in such amounts as to endanger a suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, upon their circulating notes alone. The convenience of the currency is such that its safety only is desired by the public.

As an evidence of the stability of our currency, the Superintendent may be permitted to say that as soon as business enabled him to leave his office after the suspension, the securities of the only then failed free bank, (the Island City Bank of New-York,) whose securities he had the right to sell for the redemption of its notes, were sold within ten days after the suspension, and the notes promptly redeemed by its agent, the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, at par. It is proper to say the notes were secured by the stocks of this State alone.

This brings the Superintendent to a statement of what he deems necessary to the stability of bank capital and the security of the public, both as debtors and creditors of those institutions. In using the words debtor and creditor in juxtaposition, the Superintendent means that their interests are in a measure identical. An error in expansion of loans and discounts is followed by a more complicated one in the necessary attempt at a consequent contraction. The carrying of what may be called a spasmodic line of loans and discounts implies anything but capacity in banking, and is dangerous not only to the debtor and creditor, but also to the stockholders. The maintaining under adverse circumstances a steady line, is evidence that it was not carried beyond what prudence dictated even in prosperous times. Apply this principle to bank statements, and it does not require much sagacity to learn where the borrower, the depositor and the stockholder should do their business and invest their money.

The first proposition of the Superintendent is a country Clearing-house, to be voluntarily established in the City of New-York or Albany, by the interior banks. Abundant power exists for that purpose in section 8, chapter 202, of the Laws of 1840.

Second—To amend the general Bank Law, preventing hereafter the receiving of bonds and mortgages as security for circulating notes, in the Bank Department.

Third—To compel by law all Safety Fund or incorporated banks to have, on the 1st of July next, one-third of their actual circulation in secured notes; one-third more by the 1st of January, 1859; and all on the 1st of July, 1859.

In using the term actual circulation, the Superintendent means, after deducting the amount in their vaults of their own notes, from that they are entitled to use or have received from this office.

It may be objected to this measure, and with some force, that those banks, paying as they do one-half of one per cent. per annum for the redemption of the bank fund stock, they should enjoy their present privilege of circulation without depositing security in the Bank Department. The answer to this is, they are paying an old debt in-cured as partners in a system that did not secure the creditors of those that failed long ago. The Legislature, instead of compelling immediate payment or abolishing the system, allowed the debt to be funded, thus making the final payment comparatively easy, and continued the special privileges of that class of banks.

It is hardly necessary to say, that since their mutual debt was funded, one of that class of banks (the Lewis County Bank) has failed, and its bills will be without doubt a total loss, unless the Legislature devote to their payment whatever remnant there may be of the Bank Fund after paying its present liabilities. Three others have failed during the present financial difficulties: the Reciprocity, late Sacketts Harbor, the Yates County and the Bank of Orleans. While the Superintendent hopes that their notes may be paid from their assets, including the personal liability resting upon their stockholders, he cannot conceal from himself that the process will be so slow that a heavy loss will be sustained by the owners of those notes, from the necessity of their realizing upon them, and thus put them into the hands of the brokers at a heavy discount.

Fourth—To compel every banking association, or individual banker, in this State, doing business under special charters or articles of association, or under certificates filed in this office, to maintain a specie reserve in its vaults of 20 per cent. upon the amount due its depositors. Allowing those banks located out of the City of New-York to return as specie any balance to their credit in a solvent bank in either the City of New-York, Albany, or Troy. The first impression that would strike the mind of a New-York banker, may be that this was making an unfair distinction between the banks of that City, and those located in other parts of the State.

Let us examine if this is so in fact. New-York City is the great commercial centre, not only of this State, but of the United States, towards which, as a common nucleus, tend all values, whether the products of agriculture, mechanics, the sea, or the mines of the earth. From it in return is radiated another class of values; the manufactured goods or articles of luxury that enter into the consumption of the people of the interior of the whole country. She is the great entrépôt of our foreign commerce, and the great point to which the concentrated business and wealth of this continent directly tend. Her natural position is such that her inhabitants must of necessity devote themselves to commercial and trading pursuits She is literally not only the Gibralter of this State, but of the entire country, against a suspension of specie payments, whether the demand for payment arises from our foreign credits, or our accumulated domestic debt, leading to distrust and panic among our own people.

Whatever demand for coin in unusual quantities may be made in this State or elsewhere, New-York City must furnish it, either through the banks or citizens located within her borders. Upon no other point in this State can come a demand that can lead to a general suspension; and by a necessity that knows no law, the suspension of that City is followed throughout this State and the Union.

The demand for specie upon interior banks, having but comparatively small deposits, amounts to nothing, as their great debt is for currency, so scattered, and of such pressing daily use, it can never be concentrated to produce a demand endangering their general stability. Admit that it may for a moment. It becomes a demand upon New-York at once, and she is compelled from her locality, and the fact that values as before stated tend directly towards her, to furnish the coin.

Again, the country banks should be allowed to state, as a part of what may be called their specie reserve funds, the balances due them from banks in good standing in the cities above referred to. That balance is better for the payment of country bank debts than coin in their vaults; and I think I may say that thousands of dollars of their indebtedness is paid by draft upon such balances, where one dollar is paid in coin.

It may be objected to this entire proposition, that it relates only to deposits. True, and why? A secured note is based upon a credit only second to coin; and to show its effective use to the interior banker in time of pressure, I need only refer to the fact, that upon return of notes, there has been delivered of securities held by this department, nearly $1,500,000 a week, for two weeks in succession, to redeem his circulating notes, which is the great debt of the country banker. This occurred immediately before the suspension, and was stopped by that event. A continuance of the same demand upon this department for eight times as long, or say sixteen weeks, would have returned to this office every dollar of the circulation of all the banking associations and individual bankers, city and country, and left it without a dollar of its registered notes in circulation, or a penny of securities in its vaults.

The Superintendent does not mean by this to say, that the currency should not be redeemed in specie, but intends to place the specie basis upon the very element that can only lead to a suspension of specie payments in this State, the deposits in bank, and also to place the specie basis at the very point where the attack must of necessity be first made.

To show that the specie reserve should be at least 20 per cent. upon the deposits in the New-York banks, and that it will not be onerous, or cripple their usual operations, the following movement of those banks since 1853, is presented.

The first fifty-two weekly statements, commencing with the act of 1853, compelling these statements to be published, show the average of specie from the 6th of August, 1853, to and including the 29th of July, 1854, to have been $11,477,186; and average deposits, $61,534,623, or nearly 19 per cent. Average loans and discounts during same period, $90,195,806.

The following year, ending July 28, 1855, averaging again the fifty-two published statements, shows the specie to have been $14,144,527, and average deposits, $72,602,670, within the smallest fraction of 20 per cent. Average loans and discounts same period, $90,059,561.

The following year, ending on July 26, 1856, laid the foundation of the suspension, in connection with the causes heretofore referred to in this report. The weekly averages, as published, show that, while the specie reserve was reduced to $13,390,192, the deposits averaged, during same time, $84,634,249. A loss of nearly a million in the specie reserve, an increase of deposits of over $12,000,000, and a corresponding increase of loans of over $10,000,000; thus reducing the specie reserve to less than 16 per cent.

The year ending July 25, 1857, the fifty-two weekly statements show that the same process was pursued with increased vigor, not to say recklessness. The specie rest fell off to $11,585,646, while deposits rose to $92,499,444. The former decreasing nearly $1,500,000; the latter increasing nearly $8,000,000. Loans and discounts rising to $111,174,665. Average specie rest less than 13 per cent.

From this point, the weekly average of the 1st of August shows an increase of loans and discounts from the preceding week, of toward $2,000,000. Same time specie reserve fell off slightly, and deposits rose nearly $1,000,000.

On the 8th, loans and discounts again rose nearly $1,500,000. Specie fell off over $1,000,000. Deposits rose $500,000. From this day it would seem that both banker and depositor commenced a mutual onslaught; the one upon his line of loans and discounts, the other upon his bank deposits. The banks succeeded in reducing their line by the 10th of October, say nine weeks, over $20,000,000, the other in reducing their deposits over $31,000,000. The banks holding their specie reserve quite steady, with occasional slight fluctuations, until the 13th ended by the banks suspending specie payments.

One of the strange peculiarities of this whole proceeding is, during this whole time, from August, 1853, to the suspension, the circulation of the city banks scarcely fluctuated $1,500,000.

This fact would seem to clearly demonstrate that, whatever may lead to a suspension, either by a foreign or domestic demand for coin, the currency of our banks, properly secured, is not an element in its production.

This proposition of the Superintendent to compel the banks in the City of New-York to maintain an average of 20 per cent. of specie upon their weekly balance, is returning to the point of action voluntarily assumed and sustained by them for two years, from the 6th of August, 1853, to July 28, 1855. We all remember those years passed prosperously, not only with the people of the State, but with the banks also.

Look at the figures during that period, as presented in the averages of the banks of the City of New York.

Date.	Loans and disc'ts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1853 and 1854	$90,195,806	$11,477,186	$9,2[illegible],388	$61,534,623
1854 and 1855	90,059,561	14,144,527	7,734,840	72,602,670

The banks of the City of New-York during those years were the great balance wheel that steadied the trade and commerce of the country. They must occupy that position. Nature settled this fact when she created Manhattan Island, and the harbor with which it is surrounded.

In presenting his views to the Legislature of what should be the basis of banking in that City, the Superintendent but acknowledges the fact, that upon the system there adopted rests the entire success of banking in this State. However novel and strange his views may appear upon extending our specie basis upon deposits alone, they are his honest convictions, derived from a careful examination of the whole difficulties that now surround the monetary affairs of our State. They are presented with the full knowledge that they are to be examined and commented upon by bankers of experience and sagacity far beyond his own. He also admits that they are probably antagonistic to orthodox banking, as heretofore understood by bankers in this State. He would himself have pronounced them heterodox in banking sixty days before the suspension. As before stated, they are honest convictions from as careful an examination of the whole subject as his capacities and position will admit.

They are presented to the Legislature only from a sense of duty from which he could not escape, and for its neglect no apology could be made for him while Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York.

Table No. 1 shows the increase of the number of banks, their respective capitals, their circulation, and the kind and description of securities deposited by them in this office; also, the actual condition of the department on the 30th of September, 1857.

A comparison of the present table with the one of similar character in the report of the Superintendent last year, exhibits some facts that are worthy of attention.

During the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1856, twenty-five associations and three individual bankers commenced business with capitals, as shown by certificates filed in this office, of $7,550,000; actual paid up capital, $7,227,879.

During the present fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1857, but nine associations and three individual bankers have commenced business, with a capital as shown by certificates, of $6,275,000; actual paid up capital, $4,364,937.

The twenty-five Associations and three individual bankers deposited in securities required by law in this office	$2,572,194
They received circulating notes	2,069,263
The nine Associations and three individual bankers deposited securities, as before mentioned, in this office	$560,320
They received circulating notes	383,585

Still more worthy of attention is the fact that of the twenty-five associations that began business in 1856, but two were continuations of banks whose charters had expired, while five out of the nine commencing business in 1857 were of that description. The contrast is a lesson to be heeded by capitalists; but four associations commencing business in 1857, and one of them declining to take circulating notes, against twenty-five in 1856.

Has the general bank law reached the goal of all our general laws for associating capital? We know that our general railroad, plankroad, insurance, and manufacturing laws, stimulated associations for the prosecution of those interests to such a degree, to use a common but expressive phrase, the business was *overdone*.

It appears to the Superintendent that we have nearly, if not quite arrived at the same result in banking, by the multiplication of the number of banks and the smallness of their capitals. The passion for bank stock has received a check, the recovery from which will be very gradual, if ever entire. One of the errors of the interior banks is, in endeavoring to bank upon circulation alone. In other words, placing nearly, if not all their capital in this Department. Every dollar of circulation received by any bank whatever under the general bank law, should be backed by at least a dollar of actual capital in the hands of the banker. While the sky is bright and the monetary sea undisturbed, with a reasonable amount of deposits he may sail gaily and prosperously along; but he is entirely unfitted to meet the periodical storms that must and will overtake him, under the peculiar organization of the business affairs of our country.

The system of banking upon circulation alone is unsafe and unsound for the banker, unless favored by circumstances not usually the fortune of bankers, as a class, in the interior of the State.

In saying this, the Superintendent does not mean to invoke legislation on this subject. If attempted it will be futile, and only add another monument to former efforts of this description, in other general laws.

The fact that men can create themselves corporators by complying with certain provisions of law, name the locality and the amount of capital they propose to employ in the business of banking, and retaining that capital in their own hands, leaves the question of the amount of capital they actually employ, within their own bosoms, which no legal enactment can control.

This question being one upon which great difference of opinion exists, the Superintendent will try to illustrate by an example.

The general bank law admits *any number* of persons to associate for the purpose of banking, Suppose the minimum capital of the persons so associated to be $300,000, and the associates ten, if you please; they place $100,000 in this Department, in securities required by law. This is no evidence of ownership of the capital, it is only possession. This is the nearest point upon the question of capital you can reach by legislation, as it divests the associates of it. If it is theirs, well, if not their creditors must look to it. They make the usual affidavit of paid-up capital; admit it is actually paid up in money and owned *bona fide* by the associates. They commence the business of banking. They choose to employ but the circulating notes, $100,000, received from this office, in the business. What, let me ask, is to prevent their loaning themselves, from their own money, the $200,000 of the capital of their bank? Nothing but a law to prevent the loaning of money by every bank to any and all its stockholders. The application of this provision to the directors alone of the banks of this State, would reduce the discount line of our banks over $10,000,000.

Fortunately, there is a *higher law* than Legislatures can frame upon this subject—that of experience—teaching the necessity of connecting capital with circulation, as necessary to the prosecution, successfully and profitably, of the business of banking. The teachings of the last few months to the bankers of the interior upon this mooted point will not be forgotten, and will be acted upon promptly, when the present storm in our monetary affairs passes away.

As before remarked, it is futile to legislate upon this question of capital. The decision of the court in relation to this Department, in regard to the amount of securities associations and individual bankers shall have in the custody of the Superintendent, places the whole question of the proportion of capital to currency at the option of the banker himself. True, he places $100,000 in securities in the hands of the Superintendent, if an association, and demands and receives $20,000, or a less amount, in notes if he chooses, withdraws the $80,000, and discounts the notes of his associates or returns it to the parties from whom it was borrowed, and commences the business of banking according to the judicial construction of our present bank laws. The only possible way to connect capital as to amount employed in banking, is, in divesting the corporators of it by placing it in the hands of the Superintendent as security for circulating notes.

The true theory of our general bank law (and the practice should correspond with it) is the entire security of our currency. This is no new opinion of the present Superintendent, and he is not prepared to say that any bank or banker under certain restrictions should be compelled to deposit securities for an amount of circulating notes, beyond what he necessarily uses in the business of banking.

The only real difficulty in this construction of the acts of 1840 and 1844, virtually repealing them, is practically the tendency given by it to increase the number of banks, by allowing a smaller amount than $100,000 of securities by an association, and $50,000 by an individual banker, to be deposited, or rather continued, in this Department, as security for circulating notes. This would be in a great measure overcome by confining the securities hereafter to be deposited entirely to United States and New-York State stocks.

If mortgages are hereafter to form part of the basis of banking in this State the Superintendent does not hesitate a moment to recommend the enactment of a law requiring a deposit and continuance of $100,000 by an association, and $50,000 by an individual banker, in this Department; and that, too, in language that shall not leave the question open to judicial decision.

The reason is obvious; it requires but $50,000 in real capital, *money*, to purchase stock sufficient, with mortgages of like amount, to create a banking association. The mortgages can be made by the associates, using the ownership of their lands as capital.

With the past year's experience, the business of banking, particularly in the interior of the State, has lost its prestige. There would be less danger in trying the experiment the coming year than since the passage of the act of 1838.

As before remarked, the only danger to be apprehended is in the multiplication of banks of mere issue. If the Legislature apprehend such a result from leaving the law in its present position, amending it by requiring all individual bankers and banking associations, now or hereafter to be organized, to deposit and continue with the Superintendent $50,000 of securities for the redemption of their circulating notes, and confining all future deposits to stocks of this State or the United States, those banks would not be so multiplied as to endanger the safety of our currency. The subject is commended to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Table No. 2 presents the condition of the Bank Fund, and its future prospects.

Table No. 3 presents the receipts and disbursements of the Department during the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of October, 1856, and ending the 30th of September, 1857. The advance by the treasury will be paid during the month of January, 1858.

Table No. 4 exhibits the names and compensation of the persons employed in this Department. It is but just to say that the labor of the Department during the last Fall was without precedent since its formation. Their respective duties have been performed promptly and efficiently, and to my entire satisfaction.

Table A exhibits the names of the incorporated banks, with a statement of their capital, amount of notes they are entitled to circulate, notes in circulation, and the date at which their respective charters expire.

Table B gives a statement of the incorporated banks whose charters have expired, the time of expiration, the amount of their circulation at the expiration of their respective charters, and that outstanding on the 30th September, 1857.

Table C shows the names of all the banks which have given the two years' notice, required by chap. 68, Laws of 1851, whose notes are redeemed for the Superintendent at par by the several banks set opposite to each, and the date of the expiration of the notice of such redemption.

Table D shows the names of the several insolvent banks, and the rate at which their notes are redeemed by the Superintendent at his office, and also the time the notice for such redemption will expire.

Table E exhibits the aggregate debts and liabilities, and the means and resources of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers doing business in this State on the 27th December, 1856, 14th March, 1857, 6th June, 1857, and 26th September, 1857, compiled from their quarterly reports made to this Department, at those respective dates, according to the provisions of chapter 164 of the laws of 1851.

Table F shows the names of the banks for which receivers have been appointed by order of the courts, and the dates at which such orders and appointments were received in this Department.

It will be observed from the note at the foot of this table, that the Chemung County Bank and Medina Bank are individual bankers. The power of the Court to appoint receivers in the case of an individual banker, especially when he is without partners, is a question of great doubt. The law upon this subject is not well defined; and the Superintendent understands the principle is soon to be settled by a more formal decision than the mere appointment of a receiver by a single Judge.

The policy of the act of 1838, was clearly to treat each individual obtaining circulating notes from this Department as an individual, (protecting him from suits at law upon his circulating notes only,) and not affecting his liability upon all other debts and contracts. This point should be firmly settled by our Courts or the Legislature, to relieve this Department from the embarrassment arising from the uncertainty, whether it is proper for it to recognize a receiver of an individual banker.

Table G gives a list of such banks as have closed their business with this Department, withdrawn their securities, given bonds for the redemption of their notes if presented within six years from the date of their respective bonds, with the names of the owners or principals and their residences, and of their sureties, and the time when their obligation to redeem their outstanding circulation will expire.

Table H gives a statement of the number of mutilated notes, their denominations, and the amount returned to this office and cancelled by burning, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1857.

Table I exhibits the number of bank-note plates destroyed under section 5, chapter 189 of the laws of 1857, with the names of the banks, the denomination of the notes upon each, and the date of their destruction.

Table J presents in detail the securities held in trust for each banking association and individual banker, and the amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding on the 30th of September, 1857. Also, the capital of the banking associations and individual bankers, respectively, as shown by their quarterly reports of Sept. 26, 1857.

Table K presents the names of all banking associations and individual bankers closing business, which have redeemed 90 per cent. of their circulation, with the amount of cash and securities on deposit with the Superintendent, and the outstanding circulation of each on the 30th of September, 1857.

Tables L, M, N and O, present in detail the condition of every incorporated bank, banking association and individual banker, doing business in this State on the 27th December, 1856, 14th March, 1857, 6th June, 1857, and 26th September, 1857

Table P presents the increase of bank capital in this State from 1848 to 1857, both inclusive. Also, the increase and decrease of the amount of notes issued by this Department to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers, at the respective dates stated in the table.

Table Q presents an aggregation of the debts and liabilities, and also the means and resources, of all the incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business in this State, compiled from their June reports, from 1848 to 1857, both years inclusive.

The amount of securities surrendered the various associations and individual bankers, from the first of April last to the 1st of October, 1857, was:

Stocks	$1,882,9[illegible] 87
Bonds and mortgages	472,282 66
Total	$2,355,2[illegible]2 53

On the 1st of April last, chapter 103 of the Laws of 1857 took effect, in relation to future transfers of securities by the Superintendent from this Department. It is a wholesome check upon all transfers by this office, and, while it delays the transactions of the Department somewhat, it amply compensates for this slight difficulty by the security it affords the banks of this State, in relation to their property deposited in the Bank Department. The new process was put to a severe test during October last, and fully answered the expectations of the Superintendent, by the steadiness and certainty of its operations during a continued period of excessive pressure upon the Department.

In closing this report, the Superintendent may be permitted to sum up the condition of our banks on the 20th of December, at which period his report goes to press, under the peculiar provisions of the act to "organize a Bank Department," which compels him to have his report printed and distributed to the Legislature on the first day of its meeting

The banks of this State, as far as the currency is concerned, (with the exception of a single free bank and the three safety-fund banks which have failed,) are, in the opinion of the Superintendent, in the main sound. The receivers of the broken free banks are rapidly returning the notes of their banks. There are no notes under protest. But two of them have neglected to take up their notes promptly when protested and sent to this office The notes of one, the Island City Bank, are redeemed at par by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, as before stated in this report The other (the Hamilton Exchange Bank) has its securities now advertised for sale the 21st and 22d of December. The amount of outstanding circulation of this Bank on the day of sale, was $36,439, for the redemption of which the following securities were sold, viz:

New-York State stock	$28,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	10,000 00
Total	$38,000 00
The total amount received for stocks	$29 577 50
The total amount received for bonds and mortgages	$1,000 00—$30,577 50

The total loss to the people of this State upon their free bank circulation during the past three years, has been only $5,830 24, and this too, with a general suspension of specie payments occurring during the present year.

It appears that a system that has passed the ordeal of the last year, inflicting a loss so trifling, should recommend itself to the entire people of the State.

Assuming, as the Superintendent does, that we are to have a paper currency, (its convenience alone will continue its existence in some shape,) where is to be found one that excels in safety the one we have at present? The loss of actual money by the people of the State by the failure of free bankers, is not a tithe of what it would have been if coin had been used in the place of bank-notes, by its abrasion alone. This, with a gold currency, is said to be between one-quarter and one-half per cent. per annum, by actual experiment. Upon silver it is comparatively slight, from the superior hardness of the metal.

That the late suspension will develop theoretical plans and projects in relation to our bank laws, is beyond a doubt; and they will be pressed upon this Legislature. The Superintendent may be pardoned for quoting a single remark from his report of last year. The present situation of our banks, the uneasiness existing in the public mind as to the action of the Legislature upon the subject of banking, adds peculiar force to the following words from last year's report: "He feels it an imperative duty to say, that no subject of legislation should be entered upon with greater care and deliberation than changing our laws in regard to banking.

The acts of last Winter in relation to the operations of the Bank Department, have placed it upon a footing, both as to efficiency and security, that requires no additional legislation.

All that is desirable, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to perfect our present system, is embraced in the following propositions, all of which have been noted in the report:

First—Allow no more mortgages to be taken hereafter as security for circulating notes.

Second—Compel every incorporated bank to gradually replace its present circulation by notes secured in the same manner as the free bank notes.

Third—Compel all banks located in the City of New-York to keep 20 per cent. of their average weekly deposits of all descriptions, in coin, special deposits of coin not to form a part of the statement; and every bank out of that City to keep 20 per cent. upon its quarterly average of its deposits, either in coin or a balance to its credit in some solvent bank, either in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, or Troy.

Fourth—Allow every Banking Association or individual banker to commence the business of banking upon the deposit of $50,000 in stocks of the United States or State of New-York But if bonds and mortgages are to be received as at present, the Superintendent respectfully recommends the enactment of the acts of 1840 and 1844, relative to bank capital, in such language as shall place their construction beyond the reach of judicial decisions.

These amendments to our present general bank law, are all the Superintendent deems necessary for the protection of both the public and the banks Beyond this there is danger of materially disturbing the general interest of our citizens.

Any sudden or violent change in our banking system would be sensibly felt in all the business pursuits of our people. The interests of the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the farmer, are identical with the banker. The proof of the fact lies before us in the general prostration of all these pursuits at the present moment. They all fell together, and so interwoven are their respective interests with each other, they must rise together to their usual healthy operations. There is no single resurrection for them. The resuscitation of all these interests must be gradual to be certain.

The causes that produced the late suspension of specie payments by our banks, and the consequent temporary prostration of the business of our citizens, cannot be remedied by legislation. Something may possibly be done for their prevention in future; and in even attempting to do this, great care should be exercised, or our preventives for future disasters may aggravate our present evils.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

Weekly Mail from Leavenworth City to Fort Kearney.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT'S ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

General Orders, No. 16.

I. Arrangements having been made by the Post-Office Department to establish immediately a weekly mail from Leavenworth city as far as Fort Kearney, the mail between that point and Fort Laramie will be transmitted by the commanding officer of Fort Kearney and between Fort Laramie and the nearest station of the troops in Utah, by the commanding officer of Fort Laramie.

As nearly as possible these mails will be semi-monthly, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The commanding officers of Forts Kearney and Laramie will give their personal attention to this duty, and will confer freely with each other, and act in concert in relation to it.

At each post an exact account will be kept of the number of letters, documents, &c., received and sent, with the date of their receipt and transmission.

The letters, documents, &c., to be sent in the mail will be made into convenient packages, enclosed in stout wrappers, and sealed. The several packages in each mail will be numbered, and the number of letters, &c., in each written upon it. With the mail a letter will be sent to the commanding officer of the next station, giving him a list of the packages sent, with the number of enclosures in each.

The receipt of the mail will be acknowledged, and any deficiencies in it noted by return mail.

The commanding officer of Fort Kearney will put the mail for Fort Laramie and the posts beyond in separate packages; and if on their receipt at Fort Laramie the seals of the latter have not been disturbed, they will be forwarded without being opened. The same with respect to packages coming from Utah for places this side of Fort Laramie

II. The commanding officer in Utah will give orders to the commanding officer of the station receiving the mails from Fort Laramie to act in conformity hereto; and will give such further instructions as may be necessary for the safe and speedy collection and distribution of the mails from and to the various stations and individuals within his command.

III. When any letter, document, &c., marked *on official business*, comes in the mail to Fort Kearney underpaid, the commanding officer of the post will cause his acting Assistant-Quartermaster to pay the amount due, that the letter may be taken out of the Post Office and sent to its address; and any letter, &c., marked *on official business*, coming to Fort Kearney in the military mails without a stamp, will be prepaid there in like manner and mailed.

IV. The General commanding the Department of the West will, hereafter, as experience shall show them to be necessary, make such modifications in these details as will further tend to the regular and safe transmission of mails within his command and as far as the first military station in Utah; and will ensure a strict accountability from the several officers concerned, of all mail matters passing through their hands.

V. As the commanding officers of Forts Kearney and Laramie may not have now at their posts, nor be able, at this season, to obtain there the necessary means to enable them to discharge the duties herein laid upon them, as the garrison of Fort Kearny is weak in numbers, and as the service of Delaware, Shawnee, or other civilized Indians can, it has been represented, be advantageously employed in the mail service, not only from Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie, but beyond the latter, the commanding officer of the troops in Kansas will, immediately on the receipt hereof, take the following measures:

1. To engage the services of ten of the most reliable and experienced Delaware, Shawnee, or other civilized Indians, competent to undertake this service. Five of them to report to the commanding officer at Fort Kearney and five to the commanding officer of Fort Laramie.

2. To procure four covered spring-wagons, light enough to be drawn with ease by two mules—two to Fort Kearney and two to Fort Laramie.

3. To furnish fifty good mules in good order—twenty-five to be employed on the route between Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, and twenty-five between the latter and Utah. As some of the mules may have to be packed, twelve pack-saddles will be sent to Fort Kearny.

The Indians, mules and wagons to be fully equipped and furnished.

4. To cause to be made a sufficient number of stout bags for the mails, waterproof if possible, and to furnish as far as he can a supply of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, twine, &c.

He will correspond with the commanders of Forts Kearney and Laramie further in this matter, and will afford them such other assistance therein as may be within his power.

The Indians, means of transportation, &c., herein ordered, will be sent forward at the earliest day possible. By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Same Calendar as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 88, 89, 90, 116, 117, 11[illegible], 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 271, 272, 273, 276, 277, 278, 281 to 289, 291, 291, 292, 293, 295 to 303, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 313 to 330.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*—The following cases are first in order for trial:—Nos. 97, 98, 7, 47, 53, 54, 70, 59.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 116, 129 to 141, 33. *Part II.*—Nos. 96, 142 to 154, 62.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 7.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury brought in this morning indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Francis J. Thomas.—An indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade as master of the brig *Onward*.

The United States vs. The same.—An indictment for leaving an American seaman in a foreign port.

The United States vs. John Eagan and Bridget Flannigan.—An indictment for attempting to pass counterfeit quarter-dollars.

The United States vs. Peter Anderson and four others.—An indictment against five of the crew of the bark *Hahnemann*, for an endeavor to make a revolt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

William Inglis vs. John Kennedy.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Roderick Beebe vs. Henry H. Porter.—Judgment for plaintiff on frivolous answer.

Victor H. Gross vs. M. H. Litchtenstein.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Herman Hable vs. Greson Shef.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with costs.

John Burchard vs. Thomas Watt.—Motion to set aside judgment granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

John C. Brown vs. Henry W. Hewett.—Motion granted on payment of costs of former motion, $10 costs of present motion within ten days; otherwise denied, $10 costs.

Dennis McMahon, Jr., and al. vs. Thomas E. Allen.—No order of confirmation is necessary in the present case. The plaintiff must proceed upon the reference as the decision of the Court. As a further reference is necessary to take the account between the parties, the case is referred to the same referee for that purpose.

Caroline M. Ferris vs. Matilda Parshal et al.—Report of referee confirmed and payment of money ordered.

Samuel E. Boyer vs. Barbara M. Boyer.—Decree of divorce granted.

Solomon Kohnstamm vs. Lewis O. Wilson and al.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.—Ordered that orders to show cause hereafter will not be granted in any case except where it shall be shown by affidavit to the Judge granting the order that there is some cause for proceeding by order, and that the time for hearing the motion should be shortened.

In all other cases, motions must be brought upon the usual notice of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

ROYALTY IN COURT—A KING FOR A PLAINTIFF.

Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, vs. Jacob Newstaetter.—This is an action brought by the King of Bavaria to recover the sum of 30,000 florins advanced by him to the defendant, formerly a silk manufacturer in Baride, Kingdom of Bavaria, to enable him to carry on his business.

The money was lent on 3d of October, 1848, in State stocks, for which the defendant gave a mortgage. He also agreed to pay the money back in four annual installments of 7,500 florins each. The defendant did not appear by counsel, and an inquest was taken against the defendant in the sum of $15,778 81.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 5,469 bbls. Flour, 111 bags Wheat, 635 bags Oats, 505 pkgs. Provisions, 102 bbls. Whisky, and 42 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. at $5 37½@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. Sales—450 mats Java at 16c.; 1,150 bags Rio at 8¾c.@11¾c., the latter an extreme rate; with 30 tcs and 675 bags Jamaica, on terms not disclosed. We quote Java 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at strengthening prices, including Middling at 9c.@9¼c. for Upland, and 9½c. for Gulf, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits no important change. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use, at about former quotations. The receipts are decreasing, and the leading holders manifest less eagerness to sell, looking for better prices. Sales 7,350 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 55@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 1,260 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$6 85 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine. ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 15@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

Receipts of Corn Meal in Baltimore, during:

	1856	1857
Total, bbls.	51,947	34,043

The following is a comparative statement of the production of Flour, by the sixteen flour mills of St. Louis, in each of the last two years:

	1856 Bbls.	1857 Bbls.
Pacific Mills	80,000	80,000
Empire Mills	75,000	55,000
Park Mills	63,000	70,000
Atlantic Mills	79,000	42,000
Eagle Mills	—	56,500
United States Mills	79,555	50,000
Pearl Mills	33,800	36,000
Franklin Mills	27,000	30,000
Planters' Mills	40,435	24,698
Cherry-street Mills	44,960	50,753
Union Mills	38,300	38,364
O'Fallon Mills	20,006	4,000
Phenix Mills	15,000	15,500
Saxony Mills	15,000	11,000
Camp Spring Mills	19,200	19,600
Laclede Mills	—	73,133
Total	630,236	653,500

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day: 2,076 boxes Messina Lemons at $1 50@$1 55; 2,500 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 50@$1 70; and 86 boxes do. do., at $2 50 ⅌ box; terms cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is wanted by millers, but at prices which do not satisfy sellers; hence the limited movements, including, for this day, only small lots of Southern, at $1 25@$1 30 for White, and $1 15 for Red, ⅌ bushel. Corn is scarce and in demand at advancing prices. Sales 12,000 bushels new crop at 62½c.@65c. for Yellow and White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,450 bushels Northern Rye at 72c.@73c., delivered; 1,250 bushels State Barley at 75c.@80c.; and 1,000 bushels Barley Malt at 46c ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 35c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Grain in Baltimore during:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat, bushels	4,278,199	3,102,904
Corn, bushels	5,003,492	4,208,648
Rye, bushels	245,000	151,402
Oats, bushels	1,500,000	1,157,533

Cleveland, Ohio, Lake Exports during 1857.

Flour, bbls	333,998	Rye, bushels	13,705
Wheat bushels	474,310	Oats, bushels	78,911
Corn, bushels	203,194		

GUANO—The receipts in Baltimore during 1857 were 28,852 tons, against 28,527 tons in 1856, and 30,675 tons in 1855.

GUNNY BAGS—600 bales have been disposed of from Boston, at 10c.@10½c. each, on six months' credit.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 65c.@75c. cash ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The demand is reviving, and sales have been reported of 2,800 Honduras, with 2,000 Barcelona, on private terms; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, at 20c.; 1,000 Truxillo, at 16½c., each on six months' credit, and 717 Rio Hache, dry, at 15c. ⅌ ℔; 6 ⅌ cent. off for cash.

HOPS—The better qualities of last year's crop continue in fair demand at full prices, while low grades are neglected. We quote poor to choice at 5c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $26@$27, usual credit, ⅌ ton.

LUMBER—The following is a statistical summary of the Lumber trade of St. Louis during 1857:

Receipts of Lumber in St. Louis	72,457,000 feet
In the log, manufactured and consumed in St. Louis	34 500,000 feet
Shingles	25 866,500 feet
Laths—received	11,525,000 feet
Laths manufactured at mills	18,780,000 feet

This is the largest amount of Timber ever received in St. Louis in one year. In 1856 the number of feet received was 56,000,000.

Wilmington, N. C., Lumber Exports during

	1856.		1857.	
	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Timber, FP., ft.	219,444	651,000	233,373	303,000
Lumber FT., ft.	11,012,876	10,678,211	10,855,404	15,186,121
Shingles	43,549	4,883,500	772	3,941,500
Staves	26,150	70,000	137,200	258,503

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. Sales by auction to-day 150 hhds. New-Orleans, at 31c.@33½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is inactive, at $1 30 ⅌ 310 ℔s. A better inquiry prevails for medium and fine Resin; Sales have been reported nearly 1,000 bbls., including No. 1, at $2 50; and fine Pale at $3 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, part at 38c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

Wilmington, N. C., Naval Store Exports during

	1856		1857	
	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits Tur., bbls.	113,025	1,134	114,913	5,843
Do., 5 gal. cans	2,090	—	348	—
Crude Tur., bbls.	54,921	5,988	39,207	1,952
Resin, bbls	428,582	10,201	461,138	34,851
Tar, bbls	57,130	6,957	32,724	2,009
Pitch, bbls	4,551	2,079	2,700	821

OILS—Appear very quiet at about yesterday's figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $14 85@$15 for old Mess; $15@$15 25 for new Mess, and $12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair supply and demand at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon, 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in more demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9½c., and 900 kegs at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 170 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c., for fair to prime. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 125 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty good, and we have heard of sales of 400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 5½c.@7c.; Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7c.; and Cuba at 6c.@6½c.; 265 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 5⅞c.@7c.; 100 hhds. Melado at 4c.; and 600 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 8,000 ℔s. prime at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet stiffly held.

Receipts of Tobacco in Baltimore, during:

Description.	1856.	1857.
Maryland, hhds.	65,000	36,500
Ohio, hhds	13,000	7,500
Kentucky, hhds	918	1,500
Total, hhds	78,918	45,500

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 950 bbls., at 21c.@22c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ⅌ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 5d.@6½d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.
D. D. WINCHESTER.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURnished or unfurnished on second or third floors, with board—dinner at 6 o'clock. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent location. Parties having above accommodations may address, stating location, terms, &c., L. M. N., New-York Times.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 15th st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 43 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH wife and daughter, wishes to get board in the upper part of this City, with the use of parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, in some private family desirous of reducing their expenses, and where there are no other boarders. Address C. L. R., at the office of this paper, with name, address, description of rooms, and terms.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

HOTELS.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNIONSQUARE CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day.
J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours.
WM. B. COZZENS.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers st., New York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC,
FOR 1858,
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SWORDS' POCKET ALMANAC FOR 1858, Thoroughly revised and corrected to the present time, comprising complete lists of the Bishops and the Clergy in each Diocese, an Alphabetical List of the Clergy and of the English Bishops, their benefices, and the number of the Clergy, Glebe houses, &c., together with a variety of other important statistical information.

P. S.—A select List of rare and valuable Theological Works offered at reduced prices to the Clergy, is incorporated with the almanac.
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POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST CHANCE.
THE BALANCE OF THE FUR STOCK
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JOHN N. GENIN
Will be sold during the present week
At his Fur Emporium,
No. 3?8 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES AND THE SEASON.

The stock comprises a rich assortment of all the well-known Fashionable Furs of the world, made up with great care, displaying a style, taste and superior elegance unequaled on this continent.

Children's Furs, Lap and Sleigh Robes, &c., in great abundance.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Fulton-st., New-York, or in Amity-st. a sage. a paper box containing a white silk Fan and a Hair Necklace. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to
CHAS. A. MEIGS, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN BROOKLYN, ON Dec. 31, Two TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECES. Any person that will return the same to WM. MYERS, Nostrand-av., between Myrtle and De Kalb, will receive the above reward.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE LECTURE ON THE "PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION," by R. B. WILLIAMS, M. A., will be repeated, by request, THIS EVENING, the 8th, at 7½ o'clock, in the large room No. 809 Broadway. The subject is treated physically, intellectually and emotionally, with a practical application; and is especially addressed to all who feel an interest in the progress of human culture. Entrance to the present lecture free.

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GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEAM ENgines and boilers from one to a hundred horse power. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President yesterday sent to Congress his Message in response to the call for information relative to Central American affairs, and the arrest of Walker and his men by Commodore Paulding. He says the Commodore committed a great error in making the arrest, but thinks he was actuated by patriotic motives, and a desire to promote the interests and vindicate the honor of his country. No injury was sustained by Nicaragua, but she was rather benefited by the act, and she alone would have the right to complain, though it was quite certain she would never exercise that right. A long and warm debate followed the reading of the Message, in which Messrs. Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views, and Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas opposed them. The Message was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the Senate, previous to the reception of the Message, Mr. Seward presented a petition, which was tabled, from citizens of Canandaigua, in this State, praying for the adoption of some mode of extinguishing Slavery by compensating slaveowners to the full value of their slaves. The President was requested to furnish correspondence from our Ministers at London and Paris relative to the dangers to emigrants from contracting with irresponsible parties for inland passage. The President was also called upon for the official correspondence of Messrs. McLane and Parker, late Commissioners in China. In the House, the Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation was appointed. The rest of the session was consumed in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, in debating the proposed repeal of the neutrality laws, the Kansas question, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

The Senate yesterday in Executive session confirmed the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick as United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, *vice* John McKeon, removed. The vote was very close—28 to 25.

In the State Senate yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. J. D. Willard gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the law relative to the imprisonment of witnesses. Mr. Mather's bill repealing the Metropolitan Police law was referred to a Select Committee. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Governor Marcy were offered by Mr. Stow, and ordered to be printed. The Kansas resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, a number of ballots for Speaker were had without avail, and several unsuccessful motions to adjourn were made, when it was moved that Thomas G. Alvord, the Democratic candidate, be elected as presiding officer until an organization could be effected. An amendment was immediately moved, to substitute the name of Mr. Van Valkenburg, the Republican candidate. A further amendment to substitute the name of Mr. Law, the American candidate, was moved, but Mr. Law declined, and the name of Chauncey Boughton, another American, was submitted. The last amendment was accepted, when a scene of excitement ensued, amid which a motion for adjournment was made and carried. The previous question will be the first thing in order to-day, when it is probable that Mr. Boughton, by the coalition of the Democrats and Americans, will be elected as temporary Speaker.

A horrible rumor reaches us from the Plains, to the effect that Col. Cook's division of the troops destined for Utah, which at last advices had not joined the main body under Col. Johnston, had been overpowered by a superior body of Mormons, and over two hundred of them butchered, a number taken prisoners, and all the officers hung who were captured. We place no reliance whatever in the rumor.

The report of a fight in Kansas between the Free-State men under Gen. Jim Lane and the United States Dragoons, turns out, as we expected, to be unfounded. At last advices the disturbances in the vicinity of Fort Scott had entirely ceased, and Lane had returned from Sugar Mound to Lawrence. The Delegate Convention of the Free-State men at Lawrence were divided on the question of the propriety of participating in the election for State officers, which took place on the 4th instant. A majority of the delegates, principally from Lawrence, voted against the proposition, but the minority, being dissatisfied with this action, bolted from the Convention, effected a separate organization, and nominated a full ticket for State officers, as follows: For Governor, George W. Smith, of Lawrence; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. T. Roberts, of Wyandott; Secretary of State, P. B. Schuyler, of Burlingame; State Treasurer, Andrew J. Mead, of Manhattan; Auditor of State, Joel K Goodwin, of Centropolis; Attorney-General, Mr. Gwing; for Congress, Marcus J. Parrott. Latest accounts render it probable that this ticket will be adopted by the Free-State men, and that a full vote will be cast.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Governor Hail for reelection by acclamation.

The charge against Henry Boorman, the sailors' boarding-house keeper, for an alleged attempt to kidnap a Scotch sailor named Chalmers, was tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and resulted in his honorable acquittal. The sailor's story was altogether too improbable for belief, and the District-Attorney wisely abandoned the case. Another case, one charging two boys, named John McCabe and James Donnelly, with picking a lady's pocket of $105, was also abandoned by the prosecution for want of sufficient evidence. Bernard McGaffrey was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, for an assault and battery with intent to rob.

Peter Develin, James H. Dorsett and John O'Connor were arrested in the Twentieth Ward on Wednesday night for attempting to pass a counterfeit two-dollar bill on the Massachusetts Bank, of Boston. Develin is an old offender. He was convicted of several burglaries last Spring on complaint of his mistress. Judgment was suspended against him, and he thus escaped punishment. At his house in Tenth-avenue was found a trunk full of silks, dry goods, jewelry, &c., supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners were locked up for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Flour and Wheat. Prices did not vary much. Corn was scarce and needed at firm rates. Provisions were in demand, and Pork favored factors. Other articles were unchanged in value. Groceries were in better request at uniform quotations. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was held with considerable firmness. Other branches of business exhibited no really new feature.

The Geographical Society met last evening in the small chapel of the University. The re-reading of Lieutenant Berryman's paper was postponed to the 11th of next February. The report of the librarian was read, and other formal business was transacted. The section on Astronomy is organized and has met once. Its meetings will occur the second Monday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at the University. A paper was read by Dr. Adamson, on certain indications in external nature, "The relations of its great forms to the space they occupy."

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening at Clinton Hall, P. Perit, Esq., in the Chair. A report on the Usury Law was adopted, arguing its repeal, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature. The session was principally occupied in discussing plans for obtaining a permanent location for their meetings, and the Committee on Location was instructed to make inquiry, report a plan, and a mode of raising the necessary funds.

The Board of Supervisors held their second meeting yesterday. Mr. Purdy was present, and on assuming the duties of President of the Board, returned thanks for the honor, and urged his fellow members to make "Retrenchment and Reform" their motto. A message was received from Mayor Tiemann stating his belief that many bills had passed the former Board before having received proper attention, and recommending a careful scrutiny of all claims upon the Treasury.

The Democratic Republican General Committee, "in the regular line of succession," for 1858, met in Tammany Hall last night, and elected Peter B. Sweeney, (District-Attorney,) President. Mr. Sweeney was supported by the friends of Mr. Fowler, and his unsuccessful opponent, Mr. Wm. H. Leonard, by the friends of Mr. Wood, late Mayor of this City.

Paulding and Walker.

The President, in a message sent to the Senate yesterday, takes precisely the ground suggested in the Times upon the first news of General Walker's seizure on foreign soil,—namely, that Commodore Paulding was guilty of a wrong;—but that the wrong consisted in the invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, and that Nicaragua, therefore, is the only party in the case which can justly complain. The President states further that Nicaragua is not likely to complain, but that on the contrary she will be grateful to this country for having thus interposed to rid her of a dangerous enemy. Commodore Paulding, therefore, will probably not be court-martialed, cashiered, or even reprimanded, for the act.

All the attempts that have been made to censure Paulding's conduct in this matter, spring out of an evident and zealous sympathy with Walker's crusade. It is urged that his rights were violated;—but in what capacity did he enjoy these rights? As an American citizen, or as a Nicaraguan? Not as an American, for he had violated American law and was a fugitive from American justice. He can claim no rights, under the American Constitution, which would protect him against responsibility to American law, or against being arrested and brought to trial for alleged infraction of its provisions. Walker himself seems to understand perfectly that it will not do to present himself as an American citizen, while complaining of his arrest and return by Commodore Paulding; for, in his letter to the President, which we published yesterday, he is careful to speak of himself and his men as citizens of Nicaragua,—prevented by force from returning to their "beloved country," and kept in the United States as exiles, against their will. But if he is a *bona fide* citizen of Nicaragua, he is entitled to the protection of her laws, and it is for the Government of his adopted country to make reclamation—to demand his surrender, with indemnity for his arrest. When any such demand is presented, or when the Government of Nicaragua shall acknowledge him to be—what he pretends to be—a citizen of that country, it will be quite time for our Government to consider his case from that point of view.

It will not have escaped attention that the New-York delegation in Congress have taken ground upon this subject in harmony with the matured and influential public sentiment of the City. They denounce Walker and his crusade against a nation with which we are at peace, as hostile to justice and to the Americanization of Central America.

The tenor of the President's Message renders the position of Gen. Cass in the Administration, a matter of curious interest. The Secretary of State, upon the first announcement of Walker's seizure, gave expression to the most unqualified condemnation of the action of Com. Paulding, and gave it to be understood throughout the country that he would be promptly and severely punished. It is evident that he has either changed his views, or been quietly overruled in the Cabinet of which he is a member.

The Injunction Abuse and the Judiciary.

Governor King's remarks upon the injunction abuse are certainly very well timed, and the remedy he proposes is no doubt very effective. But he is, in our opinion, somewhat at fault when he ascribes to them the partisanship of which on a few occasions during the past year Judges have apparently been guilty. The multiplicity of injunctions, the carelessness displayed in granting them, the reckless way in which they have been used to arrest the action of public officers in public affairs, are consequences and not causes. Injunctions do not demoralize the Judiciary, but an ill-qualified or corrupt Judiciary makes a bad use of injunctions. The power of granting them has, ever since they first came into use, been looked upon as a delicate and dangerous power, with the exercise of which only men of the highest character and wisest discretion should be intrusted. The Courts of Equity both here and in England have been armed with it for at least two centuries, and we have not had frequent reason to complain until lately of its flagrant abuse. It is one of the many trusts which, to be of any use to the public, must be left to depend for its efficacy upon the wisdom and honesty of the trustees.

It is not alone in the exercise of the right of granting injunctions that Judges have to be left to exercise their discretion. No system of laws, and no code of procedure can possibly be framed which would provide a good rule for every possible contingency, and not only declare exactly what should be done, but when it must be done. We must trust for the efficiency of our laws far more to the honesty and skill of the Judiciary than to the astuteness of legislators. How very little any particular process or form of law has to do with the evil which the Governor deplores, was strikingly exemplified at the very time when the injunctions were most abused. Of all the disgraceful proceedings which marked the great "Police war" and Street Commissioner suit last Summer, we venture to say the most disgraceful were Judge Russell's writs of *habeas corpus*. The Mayor was arrested legally, first by the warrant of a Judge of the Superior Court, and then by that of the Recorder, upon his resisting the former. Judge Russell goes deliberately to the prisoner's own room, issues a *habeas corpus*, makes it returnable immediately before himself, and discharges the prisoner in defiance of the return, because the District-Attorney refused to continue the proceedings before him. A more flagrant violation of usage, to say the least, and a more flagrant abuse of the trust reposed by the law in the Judicial discretion can hardly be conceived than this; and yet we doubt if many men will be found who can think of no better remedy than a restriction upon the Judge's power of granting the *habeas corpus*. The evil does not lie in the law or its processes, though it and they both stand in need of many reforms, but in the character of those who administer them. Madmen make a bad use of swords, but that is no reason why sane men should not be allowed to possess them. Judges become partisans not because they can turn injunctions to bad account, but they turn injunctions to bad account because they are partisans. As long as our Judges are elected for party services, they will wield their powers for party purposes. To expect anything else would be to expect them to be more than men. At the last Democratic Convention at Syracuse, Judge Denio came near losing the nomination, not because he was a bad lawyer, or a dishonest man, but because he decided a point of law against the interest of his party. Is it to be wondered at, if under temptation of this sort, weak or ambitious men, finding themselves in possession of extraordinary powers, should use them as shillelaghs in a faction fight?

The real question which we have to propose to ourselves, apropos of our judicial scandal is, not what writs shall we allow, and what abolish, but in what way shall we raise our Judges out of the mire of faction? *Ex parte* injunctions are no doubt open to objection, and conflicts of jurisdiction, occurring as they occurred last Summer, are deplorable scandals, but worse than either of these is the fact that the sages of the law carry political passions with them to the bench. What is to be done to purify them before they mount it?

Kansas Affairs.

The Free-State Party in Kansas has *split* upon the question of taking part in the election of State officers. A majority of the members of the Convention was opposed to voting, on the ground that it would involve a recognition of the "bogus" Constitution. They were for organizing under the Topeka Constitution and putting a State Government into operation by the aid of General Lane's militia. The minority regarded this action as irrational, absurd and suicidal, and put in nomination a State ticket.

The result will very possibly be the triumph at the polls of the Lecompton Party and the election of all their State officers. In the event of the admission of the State this will give them entire control of the State legislation and prevent any immediate change of the Constitution. If the ultra Free-State partisans were acting under instructions from Jefferson Davis and the Charleston *Mercury*, they could not play into their hands more directly, or promote more effectually the ends at which they aim.

The Pasha of Egypt's Steam Yacht.—It is pretty generally known that an iron steamship has been built in Boston for the Pasha of Egypt, and the public doubtless feel considerable interest in respect to the matter, it being the first attempt in this country to construct a sea-going ship of iron of any kind. It was, therefore, with great regret that we saw a disparaging allusion to the vessel accompanied by an account showing her to be a total failure, not only in her model, but in her machinery, and implying a censure upon Boston for her ambitious attempt to construct a work so much beyond her capacity.

But we have ascertained, upon investigation, that the failure of Boston was not quite so melancholy as had been represented. She had not been brilliantly successful, most certainly, but had done pretty well for the time; and the Pasha of Egypt, perhaps, will try again. The failure may be attributed to the satisfactory cause that the person who obtained the contract from his Highness was not himself a practical builder nor an engineer, and he did not happen to fall into good hands. The *Voyageur de la Mer*, the name of the steam yacht, is an iron vessel of a very good model, and has very elegant cabin accommodations, such as might suit the taste of the royal personage for whom she was built. She is about 1,300 tons burden. On the trial trip the engines broke down, and, after the breakage had been repaired, another attempt was made to test her capacities, when it was found that her boilers were radically defective, though eight miles an hour was got out of her. The boilers are of the Montgomery pattern, and were made in New-York; they had so little steam surface that two or three revolutions exhausted nearly all the steam.

But, though so unsatisfactory a result was obtained by the use of the propeller, for lack of sufficient steam, yet, under sail she made eleven knots an hour. We understand that an eminent engineer of this city had pointed out the defects of the boilers to the superintendent, or contractor, of the vessel; but his admonitions were unheeded, and hence the mortifying failure. The Boston papers have been prudently silent in reference to the *Voyageur de la Mer*, but it is better that the exact facts should be known, to prevent misrepresentation and misconceptions as to the cause of the failure. The cost of the vessel is said to have been very great, and Mr. Stone, the gentleman who received the contract from the Pasha, has gone to Egypt to report progress, and receive further instructions.

The Popular Will in Kansas.—The Washington *Union* is exceedingly indignant at the "Black Republicans" for endeavoring, as it alleges, to defeat the will of the people of Kansas, as expressed in the election of the Constitutional Convention, and in the recent vote in favor of the "Constitution *with* Slavery." We quite agree with the *Union* in the position that "it is the majority *at the ballot-box* which rules and governs," and that those who stay away from the polls and refuse to vote, have no right to complain when matters do not go to suit them.

The *Union* proceeds:

> "*The majority at the ballot-box*—that is, the people of Kansas themselves—are bringing Kansas into the Union as a State. They have originated the movement, and have carried it out from first to last. The Administration has not interfered either to hasten or delay it. It is the result of what appeared to be the *unanimous wish of the people of Kansas*, and of their spontaneous action. It cannot, then, be truthfully said that either the Administration or the Democratic party are seeking to force Kansas into the Union *against the will of the majority*."

The *Union* represents the Democratic party and the Administration as acting in obedience to the will of the people of Kansas. We shall soon have returns of the election upon the whole Constitution, held in Kansas on Monday last, under the law of the Legislature. Suppose those returns should show a very large majority of the votes cast to be *against* the Lecompton Constitution, and of course *against* the admission of the State under it, will the Administration and the Democratic party act in accordance with the popular will, as thus expressed? Will the Washington *Union* advise the admission of the State, after such a decided indication of the will of the majority against it?

Libels on American Character—The Herald and the Crisis.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the issues of the New-York *Herald*, shortly after the reception of the European news in New-York on the 21st November, contained an article which treated of the effects, both present and future, of the great financial crisis through which our country has just passed. After speaking of the influence which the recent events in England would have upon finances at home, and intimating that the disasters in England could not react upon us, it goes on to say:

> "Our foreign debt is in a fair way of being erased by the insolvency of the debtors. The English and French manufacturers will lose a part or all of their credits, *but the riches will remain with us*. The stockholders of our railroads will experience losses, to which they must resign themselves, *but we keep the railroads*. Add to this, that whilst our present debts diminish considerably by our insolvency, and our future debts will be reduced by the general tendency to restriction and liquidation which exists now in the whole commercial world, our resources have in no wise diminished, and our crops have never been more abundant."

Thus does he exult over the fact that although we become perfectly bankrupt and insolvent, and pay little or nothing, "*yet the riches remain with us!*" A pretty code of commercial honor! This article has been copied by one of the leading Paris papers, and thereby thrown, without comment, before the continental public. I say, without written comment, but had you been compelled (as I, an American citizen, have been) to lend your ear to the thousand-tongued comments of this community, I am sure your pride as an American would have been wounded. The question was often put, Is that a sample of American commercial honor? I was happy to be able to answer boldly in the negative. Together with the feeling of mortification which I felt at the stigma thus thrown necessarily upon the American character by such an article, I also can ill disguise the feelings of contempt which I, with most of my countrymen, share for the proprietor of a paper, who, having acquired his all in our country, instead of endeavoring, with feelings of gratitude towards the community in which he has lived and prospered, to exhibit it in an honorable and truthful light, should thus subject them to the contempt due to the editor himself. An article like the one to which I call attention could have but little effect at home, because of the source being well known, but here the mass of the community ignore even the name of its editor, and in fact it is only the readers of the article in the *Presse* of November who could form an idea of the degree of reliance which should be placed in the *Herald* as a reflector of American principles. It is a lamentable fact that many intelligent persons will read this extract in *Le Journal des Débats*, and (prone as is the human mind rather to believe evil than good) will at once conclude that the principles therein expressed are those prevalent in our community at home, and thereby are we immediately stamped as a people to whom honor is a stranger. The Americans may be unfortunate in some of their enterprises, but I do not think we are capable, like jackalls, of exulting over the remains, after the battle. We, as a people, do not rejoice over the fact that though our debts may be in a measure balanced by insolvency, "*the riches remain with us.*" Very truly, yours, H.

We give place to the above at the writer's request, although we have already made the topic which it treats a matter of extended editorial comment. We must say, however, that Americans abroad have no right to complain of the *Herald's* representations of American character, for its circulation and *prestige* abroad depend entirely upon the support which it receives from them. So long as American merchants at home, and American Ministers, Consuls, residents and travelers abroad, will support, read and write for a journal which habitually treats the United States as a nation of swindlers and scoundrels, they have no right to complain at finding themselves involved in the disgrace which they assist in inflicting upon their country. The *Herald* has found its profit in maligning American merchants, and in slandering the American people. Those who pay it for its work, are not the ones to complain that it is faithfully done.

The Message and the Express.

The *Express* makes a feeble attempt to palliate its gross breach of faith in the publication of the Governor's Message in advance of its transmission to the Legislature. It says:

> "The Times fancies its logic smart in demonstrating, that as we '*printed*,' on the outside, we intended to '*publish*' the Message whether delivered or not, on Tuesday. The logic is excellent: the 'intent' admitted, but without the adjunct, however. Upon the first report, that the Governor would not send in the Message after the organization of the Senate,—(10 minutes after 2 P. M.)—*we rushed to the Press Room to suppress our whole* (outside) *Edition, but we were too late*. The Message had been in the street, inside and outside, full five minutes."

That this is an afterthought, and not likely to be true, will appear from the fact, that at ten minutes past 2 the agent of the Associated Press sent word to the *Express* that the Message must not be published, as it would not be sent to the Legislature, on that day. To this message he received the following reply:

> "Express Office—Tuesday afternoon.
>
> It is impossible for us to hold back the Message—as it was on the first page, in type, worked off, and we could not print an Evening paper without it. We are sorry, very sorry."

Here is not a word about its being in the street—nor any intimation of a purpose to "rush into the Press-room and suppress the whole edition." On the contrary, the reason given for publishing is that it had been worked off, and could not, therefore, be "kept back."

If the *Express* invents any new excuse to-day, it will do well to make it as much in conformity with some of those already put forth, as possible.

Unjust and Unfair.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> "The Governor, after consultation with Senators of both parties, transmitted his Message to that body to-day. It appears, therefore, in our columns. The infamous breach of confidence by the New-York *Express* will compel the State Executives, hereafter, to *withhold early copies of their Messages from the Press*, a courtesy long practised, and never before abused."

We see no reason why the Press of the whole State should thus be branded and punished for the offence of one of their number. Such a course would be a piece of injustice never practised towards any other profession. If a lawyer, or a physician, turns out to be a swindler, he is generally made to bear the responsibility of his misconduct: but no one ever suggests the necessity of punishing or disgracing the whole profession on his account. Why should the case be different with Editors?

The Superintendent of the Bank Department takes a much more sensible view of the case. He yesterday sent down copies of his Report, with directions to deliver one, in advance of its transmission to the Legislature, to each of the City journals, except the *Express*. When any other paper imitates the faithlessness of that sheet, it will justly fall under the same disgrace.

The Poor of New-York.—The *Commercial Advertiser* narrates a very curious incident which occurred yesterday morning, in relation to our City paupers, that will create a strange impression respecting that class of unfortunates. It seems that there has been such a pressure of applicants for relief in and about the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, that the officers were greatly inconvenienced, and yesterday forenoon one of the men employed about the Department, tried a very singular experiment in the hope of getting rid of the crowd of [illegible] he quietly made his way in among them and began to talk about one of the Savings banks having suspended, or being about to close its doors, when an immediate thinning-out commenced, in consequence of some of the poor taking the alarm and running off to secure their deposits. It was a very good joke and it was probably suggested by the story of the man who cried out "Mr. Smith's house is on fire," in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, in order to get a seat.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Ullman's experiment of a cheap opera night is completely successful, so far as attendance is concerned. The performance of "Martha" last night was witnessed by a very large audience, evidently drawn from classes that are not in the habit of patronizing the Opera at regular prices, either because they can't afford or don't think it worth the money. The performance was calculated to benefit the management, being excellent in every respect. A pleasant little opera so admirably played as this, does not weary by repetition. Herr Formes' acting, to say nothing of his singing, developes one of the richest gifts of the comic muse. So seldom do we find such a combination of musical and dramatic ability in one person, that it would be a shame not to enjoy it to the full.

To-night, Mme. D'Angri, who is certainly one of the most complete *artistes* we have ever had in this country, appears in a *rôle* which will enable her to develop her gifts and attainments to the best advantage. Availing himself of this lady's presence, Mr. Ullman judiciously revives Rossini's famous comic opera, the "Italiani in Algieri." In this celebrated work Mme. D'Angri plays the heroine. The other characters will be sustained by Signorina Cairoli, Messrs. Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco. The performance must be a fine one.

Signor Tiberini has been added to Mr. Ullman's forces, and will make his reappearance on the 15th in "Otello."

Concert.—Madame de Bienville gave her second Concert last evening, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Madame Siedenburg, M. Rivardi and Mr. Dubos. Madame Bienville is a well-informed and intelligent *artiste*, and possesses considerable power and execution. In Mozart's "Sonata" and Hummel's "Sonata" the evidences of these facts were less apparent than in the more modern pieces of the programme. We would suggest to Madame Bienville that it is better to play with certainty from the notes than to trust to memory. Playing classical works without the score is a poor modern affectation, which punishes itself very speedily. The vocalists were only moderately good—a bad tenor spoiling the effect of all the concerted pieces—or, at least, of those in which he assisted. Madame Siedenburg was, as she always is, excellent.

Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen—members, patrons and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York—met last evening at a social tea-party in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Among the notabilities, lay and clerical, on the platform, we observed the Mayor, Mr. D. F. Tiemann Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Matthew Hale Smith, Prof. Horace Webster, Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. W. F. Hallowell, Rev. Dr. Gillete, Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. R. W. Clark, Presidents and members of kindred associations from various cities, and many other gentlemen more or less distinguished.

Parallel with each side of the Hall ran four rows of benches, which hardly sufficed to accommodate the constantly increasing assemblage. The centre of the floor was occupied by a table running through its whole length, and piled up with fruits and confections, which, at the appropriate period, were very summarily disposed of.

Mr. B. F. Manniere, the President of the Association, opened the proceedings. He congratulated the assemblage on the presence among them of their Chief Magistrate, of so many ladies, and of a number of respected and influential citizens, one of whom, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, would take the Chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hunt took the Chair, amid renewed applause.

Rev. Mr. Hallowell, of Brooklyn, offered prayer.

This was followed by the song, "Land of our Fathers," excellently sung by a Glee Club, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Lasar.

Rev. Dr. Dowling then invoked a blessing, and

The President announced that stewards, appointed for the purpose—whom he subsequently said were volunteers—would wait on the ladies with refreshments.

A refreshing interval followed, which, but for its brevity, would have been interrupted by the entrance of Colonel Fremont and his lady, who were received with cheers by the gentlemen and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies—the company rising and greeting them, *en masse*. Mr. and Mrs. Fremont continued objects of interest during the evening. They were surrounded by a crowd of people.

At the close of the period set apart for refreshments, the Glee Club sang "Spring's Delight."

Mr. Hunt, the Chairman, then said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled this evening at the social board to partake of the good things furnished by a kind Providence for our refreshment, and by our presence encourage the young gentlemen of the Christian Association in the prosecution of their work of love and mercy, commending itself to Christians of every name.

It is to the young man that we must look for the perpetuation of our civil and religious liberty, the building up and sustaining of the institutions of the country, the support of the Church, and the direction of the affairs of State and nation. What the institution has already accomplished in protecting the young from the snares and entanglements of a commercial City is known only to our Creator. We are honored by the presence of our worthy Chief Magistrate, a faithful laborer in a good cause, throwing the weight of his official position on the side of morality. There are those present interested in this cause who minister to us in holy things; also woman, Heaven's best gift to man, without whose presence this world would be a blank. With such support in a righteous cause, God will be upon their side and success upon their banners. The object is an important one, deeply interesting to all; and I ask your careful attention to the eloquence of those who will now address you. [Applause.]

Mr. Hunt, in conclusion, read the first sentiment, as follows:

The Young Men's Christian Association—The young man's friend and counselor; a shield from the evil snares of city life, and a school in practical Christian duties.

Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler responded. He said it was worth a man's while to come here to-night to look on such a happy association of young men and young women—to look on some of the faces that shone before him—to greet with the one hand the gallant pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, [cheers,] and with the other our new Mayor. [Cheers.] He dwelt at length on the progress and prospects of the Association, and expressed the belief that it was destined to become in this City the standard of respectability, true sociality, and Christian knowledge. [Cheers.]

Music—"The Coronation Anthem."

The Chairman proposed the second sentiment:

The Ground on which we Meet—Our common faith in God and the great principles in which we all concur; though bounded by many diversities of sect and creed, it is inclosed and protected by the sacred wall of charity and toleration.

Rev. Dr. Gillette responded. He made a complimentary allusion to Mayor Tiemann, whom he met to-night for the first time, and to whom he had said, on being introduced to him, that he had made use of his name a few weeks ago, and he congratulated himself on not having used that name in vain. The Mayor replied that that was yet to be proved. But his presence here to-night proved it. [Cheers.] And of that other gentlemen (Mr. Fremont) now present, whom his brother (Cuyler) had mentioned, he would say that whatever his future fate might be, his presence here to-night was an encouragement to the Association, to himself, and to our country. [Cheers.] And as a practical illustration of the sentiment, "The ground on which we all meet," to whom could he point with more propriety than to the old gentleman with spectacles, on his left, (Mr. Peter Cooper,) whose institution, already established, was akin in its influences to that which Mr. Cuyler predicted would yet perpetuate and extend the Young Men's Christian Association. [Cheers.] The Reverend gentleman denied the possibility of introducing among the members of the Association a spirit of selfishness on the subject of religion, and asserted that the existence of a Christian spirit in the young was essential to the preservation of the Church and the integrity of society.

3. *Our Field of Labor*—Wherever the youthful stranger can be found, or one who can be led to usefulness.

To the fourth sentiment:

Young men the Hope of the Church—May our Association, be to them citadels of security against the assaults of worldly temptations.

Rev. Mr. Stryker responded.

Mr. Tiemann was then introduced, and said: I shall detain you very briefly, my friends, as, indeed, I ought, particularly upon an occasion of this kind. I knew nothing of the objects of this Association until I came here to-night. I can speak feelingly of the importance of the duties that are set before you. I know many young men who have been saved from destruction by having had associations around them, such as are here presented to them. You have been very kind to me. You have by your indulgence placed me in a position in which I may be termed the father of the City. I am rather a young man to be the father of so many people. But my duties are pretty onerous, and as all people have to go to bed, [illegible] must ask your permission now to retire. [illegible] all a good night. To the young men I say, [illegible] —go ahead. [Cheers, amid which Mr. [illegible] withdrew.]

Mr Calkins read letters from Rev. Dr. [illegible], Dr. Bethune, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. [illegible] Ward Beecher, and Rev. George B. [illegible] others. The expressions of warm interest [illegible] prosperity of the Association which these communications exhibited on the part of the gentlemen by whom they were written, were loudly cheered.

5. *The Young Man's True Foundation of* [illegible]—Honesty, Integrity, Temperance, Piety.

6. *The Clergy*—Standard-bearers in the Gospel [illegible] them, when valiant and faithful, have our most [illegible] support and hearty coöperation.

7. *Young Men, the Hope of Our Country and* [illegible] *Noblest Institutions*—May they become fitted for the best of all associations, the domestic one.

Rev. Dr. Clarke responded. He dwelt on the beneficence of the family as an "institution," and illustrated the benign influences of woman by alluding to "Jessie," the wife of him whom he had almost called their "President elect," but who, if not President in their hearts, and would yet be President elect in fact. [Cheers.] Mr. Clarke dwelt on the successful efforts of woman to promote temperance, and concluded by expressing his determination to detain his hearers no longer, because of the necessity of his having to attend to his own "domestic institution" in Brooklyn. [Cheers and laughter.]

The next sentiment was as follows:

Our Young Lady Guests—May they all unite with young men in Christian association.

Rev. Dr. [illegible], in response, treated of the influence of woman in all spheres of social usefulness, and attributed the illustrious position lately assumed by a distinguished Senator on the Kansas question to the fact of his recent marriage. Among numerous other instances of what female influence could effect, the Rev. gentleman stated, that being to some extent connected with the press, he was accustomed to receive all sorts of communications for publication. Lately, one had been sent which, for a reason that would be obvious, was not put in the newspaper, though it deserved publicity. He would read a portion of it:

"Many a young man resolves that he will not touch a drop, but he calls upon you on New-Year's Day, and after a pleasant interview is requested to take a glass of wine. That request is accompanied with such a sweet smile that he cannot resist. He takes that glass and is ruined. * * * Young ladies, will you stain your hands with innocent blood! Will you send your brothers, your friends, to a drunkard's grave! Then be admonished to withhold the poisonous cup from every young man's lips. Rather put your own lips to his and let the sweet impression echo in his ears: *No poison dealt out here!*" [Great laughter and applause.]

Rev. D. D. Tyng, of Philadelphia, responded to the following sentiment:

Education and Christian Influence—Showers of Spring and the Summer's sun expand and ripen the harvest of the mind.

The next sentiment was:

Members of kindred associations—We extend to them a brother's hand, and bid them welcome to our festivities.

Mr. Richard McCormick responded, and gave some interesting statistics of the increase of Young Men's Christian Associations in the Old World and in the New. Lately one had been established in one of the West India Islands.

To the last sentiment;

Labor—Cheered and dignified by Christianity, Mr. James Sherman responded.

After benediction by Rev. Dr. Dowling, the assemblage dispersed.

The Will of Mr. Custis.

We copied lately from a Washington letter in the Boston *Traveller* a paragraph concerning the emancipation of the slaves of the late Mr. Custis, which we are glad to find corrected in the following letter:

Arlington, Monday, Jan. 4, 1857.

My attention has been called to an article from the Boston *Traveller*, dated Washington, 24th December, republished in the New-York Times of the 30th, under the caption of "The Slaves of Mr. Custis."

It is there charged that the emancipation of the slaves will be much retarded, if not wholly prevented, by his heirs; that all attempts to see the will of Mr. Custis have proved abortive; that it is whispered about Washington that foul play is in progress in regard to the negroes on his plantations in Virginia; that they are now being sold South; that all of them will be consigned to hopeless Slavery unless something is done; and that nothing can be done unless the will is produced, &c.

As it is also stated that Mr. Washington, of Mount Vernon, is the chief among the heirs who have conspired to suppress the will of Mr. Custis and to defraud the negroes of their rights, I think it proper to state that Mr. Washington is not one of the heirs, has no interest in Mr. Custis' estate, and, so far as my knowledge extends, is ignorant of the provisions of his will. Mr. Custis left his property to his daughter and only child, and her children. His will was submitted to the Alexandria County Court for *probate* on the first day of its session (7th December) after the arrival of the executor at Arlington, and is there on record in his own handwriting, open to inspection.

There is no desire on the part of the heirs to prevent the execution of its provision in reference to the slaves, nor is there any truth or the least foundation for the assertion that they are being sold South.

What Mr. Custis is said to have stated to the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, or to his assembled slaves, on his death-bed, is not known to any member of his family. But it is well known that during the brief days of his last illness, he was constantly attended by his daughter, grand-daughter and niece, and faithfully visited by his physician and pastor. So rapid was the progress of his disease, after its symptoms became alarming, that there was no assembly of his servants, and he took leave of but one, who was present when he bade farewell to his family.

R. E. LEE, Executor.

The Darien Ship Canal.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Thursday evening, a report was read of the proceedings of the exploring party in the Darien Canal survey. Mr. Kelley says: "I returned home from Europe in May last, and soon after proceeded to Washington, and obtained interviews with the President and Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, who have taken a deep interest in the plans for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal without locks. From them I learned that a party of engineers and naval officers was being organized to verify the surveys already made for a ship canal, *viâ* the Atrato and Truando Rivers, and that Lieut. Craven, of the Navy, and Lieut. Michler, of the Army, had been selected to take command. The expedition is well supplied with instruments, boats, provisions and men. About 50 persons sailed in the schooner *Varina* from New-York in October. These are employed in the survey. They arrived safe in Carthagena on the 5th of November, spent 15 days there, purchased a large boat in which to ascend the Atrato on the Atlantic side, where their labors will commence. Since they left Carthagena nothing has been heard from them. It is believed they are busy examining the country between the Atrato and the Pacific, and they will probably return to the United States some time during March."

Academy of Medicine—Election of Officers.—The annual meeting of the Academy was held in the small Chapel of the University on Wednesday evening.

The following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. J. P. Batchelder.
Vice-Presidents—Drs. C. E. Isaacs, W. H. Van Buren, John Watson and S. C. Foster.
Recording Secretary—Dr. C. F. Heywood.
Assistant Secretary—Dr. F. U. Johnston, Jr.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Dr. S. J. Hubbard.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Green.
Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.
Librarian—Dr. S. Rotton.
Trustees—Drs. R. S. Kissam, B. Ogden, Galen Carter, J. H. Griscom, E. L. Beadle, S. P. White and W. N. Blakeman.

The election of an Orator was postponed till the regular meeting in April. The standing Committees and delegates to various Societies were not elected, the Society adjourning at 10½ o'clock, amidst a good deal of confusion, without completing the business of the evening.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that a concert would be given in Dr. Corey's Church at an early day—the tickets to which were in the hands of Mrs. Secor, of the Fifth-avenue—of which the proceeds would be given to the family of the late Dr. Vache.

Appointments by the New District-Attorney.—The District-Attorney has made the following appointments in his office:

James M. Sweeny, Chief Clerk.
John C. Lord, in place of James W. Olson.
John Healy, in place of Ira Floyd.

Mr. Sweeny is a brother of the District-Attorney; Mr. Lord was formerly a member of the Sixth Ward Police, and Mr. Healy is a relative of Ex-Alderman Healy, of the Fourth Ward.

The Judges of Sessions make no changes in the office of Clerk or Deputy-Clerk of their Courts. Mr. Vandervoort has been in the office over a quarter of a century.

☞ The Williamsburg *Times* says that Commodore Paulding, the captor of General Walker, is now a trifle over sixty and a man of family, his wife having been a Miss Kellogg, of Flatbush, L. I., by whom he has several children, all now living at their present homestead in Flatbush.

☞ Ex-Judge Peabody has resumed the practice of law. The firm is now Peabody, Wynkoop & Tracy. Mr. Peabody is intending to confine his attention almost exclusively to counsel business.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller.

The Comptroller's Report opens with an estimate of the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1857, which amounted to $3,701,417, to which must be added the deficiency of revenue last year, $84,702, making a total of $3,786,119.

The above estimates of receipts and payments on account of the General Fund for the current year, show a deficiency in the revenue on the 30th September, 1858, of............ $221,876 67

This is exclusive of the deficiency, as estimated, in General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, which, if not otherwise provided for, must be added, being............ 477,000 00

Showing an estimated deficiency of...... $698,876 67

The payments on account of the General Fund for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1857, exceed the revenue received during that period by the sum of $84,702 59.

The revenue of the fund for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1857, including the one mill tax for the enlargement and completion of the canals, is estimated at $3,564,243 09, and the estimated expenses based upon appropriations already made, $3,701,417 17, showing a deficiency of revenue to meet the estimated expenses for the current fiscal year of $137,174 08. This, with the deficiency existing on the 30th of September last, of $84,702 59, shows a deficiency of revenue on the 30th September, 1858, of $221,876 67. This statement of the condition of the fund on the 30th September next, does not include any estimate of appropriations which the Legislature may deem it expedient to make, payable during the current fiscal year. No estimate is made of any payment to the General Fund from the revenue of the canals, for the reason that the net revenue will for years, it is probable, be no more than sufficient to meet the appropriations made by the first and second sections, and the amendment to the third section of Article 7 of the Constitution, which at this time will require the sum of $2,724,914 37, annually, exclusive of any provision for a sinking fund to pay the debt contracted under the amendment to the third section.

The Auditor of the Canal Department is of the opinion that the net revenue of the canals for the current fiscal year will not more than provide for the $1,700,000 appropriated by the first section of article 7 of the Constitution, to pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to redeem the principal of the canal debt as it existed in 1846. In such an event, no part of the $350,000 provided for in the second section, to pay the interest on the General Fund Debt, can be paid, and the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund having no other revenue, the deficiency must necessarily be paid out of the General Fund, causing an increased deficiency of this fund of $350,000.

In the last annual report of the Comptroller submitted to the Legislature, the net proceeds of the State tax for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1856, was estimated at $1,350,000; the amount of tax actually received at the Treasury up to Oct. 1 was $1,222,923 82, less than the estimate by the sum of $127,076 18. This difference between the amount received and the estimate was caused by unusual delay on the part of some of the County Treasurers to pay over the tax in their hands. The amount due from County Treasurers on the 1st day of October last was $241,562 68; of this sum, $149,689 99 was due from the City of New-York. Since the close of the fiscal year $194,553 37 has been paid by some of the delinquent Treasurers, leaving at this time $47,009 31 of the tax unpaid.

The failure to pay over promptly the tax is not always the fault of the treasurers of the counties, their inability to pay being caused in some cases by defaulting collectors, and in others by a failure on the part of the Supervisors to levy a sufficient amount of tax.

The Comptroller has been under the necessity of directing suits to be commenced against several county treasurers to recover the tax in their hands, and in most cases has succeeded in collecting the amount due the State; but some suits are still pending, and in these cases the supervisors of the counties have been directed by the Comptroller to institute suits on the bonds of the defaulting treasurers, in pursuance of authority given in section 47, page 731, vol. 1, 4th edition of the Revised Statutes.

When called upon to pay over the State tax, some county treasurers have admitted that the money had been used in their private business, or had been loaned by them in such a manner that they were unable to command it when wanted. The law requires that "the several county treasurers shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, pay to the Treasurer of this State the amount of the State tax, if any, raised and paid over to them respectively;" but the Legislature not unfrequently postpones the collection of the tax until the 1st day of March, and sometimes to the 1st day of April; and some of the county treasurers seem disposed to use such postponement as an excuse for holding on to the State tax until such time as it may suit their convenience to pay. Under the present law no suit can be commenced against a county treasurer previous to the 1st of June in each year, to recover any tax which may be in his hands, as will be seen by the provisions of sections 45 and 46, pages 730 and 731, volume 1, 4th edition of the Revised Statutes, which provide that "the Comptroller shall state the accounts of the several county treasurers, on the 1st day of May in every year; and whenever any part of a State tax shall appear to be unpaid by any county treasurer, the Comptroller shall transmit by mail to such county treasurer a copy of his account, requiring him to pay the balance within thirty days. §46. If any county treasurer shall refuse or neglect to pay such balance within such time, the Comptroller shall forthwith (unless he shall be satisfied by due proof that such treasurer has not received such balance, and has taken all proper steps to collect the same) deliver a copy of such county treasurer's account to the Attorney-General, who shall prosecute forthwith; and the State shall be entitled to recover the balance due, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May in the year when the same ought to have been paid."

The necessity for thirty days' delay after sending the account required by the section above recited, before any suit can be brought against a treasurer, is not apparent. The account sent by the Comptroller to county treasurers on the first day of May, can only state the amount of tax required to be paid by any county on the aggregate valuation of the property of such county, returned to this office, for the year in which the tax is imposed, (unless, as is sometimes the case, an unpaid balance of tax of the previous year is brought forward to the new account,) and the amount of the State tax required to be paid by any county is as well known to the treasurer of such county before the receipt of such account, as after.

The failure of the country treasurers, or some of them, to pay over promptly the State tax causes much embarrassmet to this department, and some remedy seems to be required.

The means for the support of the State Government is derived almost entirely from direct tax, and it is therefore obviously important that the tax be paid into the State Treasury at as early a day in each year as practicable.

No good reason is known to the Comptroller why any part of the State tax should remain unpaid after the 1st day of May in each year, and he would therefore respectfully recommend that the present law be so amended as to require, whenever any part of a State tax shall remain unpaid by any county treasurer on the first day of May in each year, that such treasurer shall transmit to the Comptroller a statement, under oath, setting forth the reasons why such tax has not been paid. And if such statement shall not satisfy the Comptroller that such treasurer has not received the tax, and has taken all proper steps to collect the same, it shall then be the duty of the Comptroller, without delay, to deliver a copy of such county treasurer's account to the Attorney-General, who shall prosecute the same forthwith.

No part of the tax due from the counties of Oneida, Orange and Livingston, for the year 1856, mentioned in the last annual report of the Comptroller, has been paid into the Treasury. The amount due for the tax of that year, from the three counties named, exclusive of interest, is as follows: Oneida, $21,147 51; Orange, $31,665 60; Livingston, $27,789 39.

It will be recollected, that the counties of Oneida and Orange refused to levy the tax imposed by the act, chap. 335, Laws of 1855, claiming the law to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it did not state with sufficient distinctness the object to which the tax was to be applied. The application to the courts for *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors to levy the tax, is now before the Court of Appeals. The Courts below granted the order.

The tax for the year 1856 against the County of Livingston did not reach the State Treasury, for the reason that the treasurer of that county used the money and became insolvent. Failing to collect the amount of him, application was made to the Court by the Attorney-General for an order directing the Supervisors to levy another tax. The order was granted, and it is probable the tax will be levied and the money paid into the Treasury during the current fiscal year.

What amount of tax may be necessary to provide means for the support of State Government and for the use of the General Fund for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1858, the Comptroller is not able to state, for the obvious reason that he cannot know what sums the Legislature may deem it expedient to appropriate, payable from this fund, and therefore can only state the amount of tax that will be required to meet the estimated appropriations contained in this report. A detailed statement of the appropriations deemed necessary for the expenses of government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1858, will be found in table marked (E,) annexed to this report, amounting to the sum of $1,055,514 28. To this must be added the estimated deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year of $221,876 67, making the sum of $1,277,390 95. This could be provided for by a ¾ mill tax, which would produce about $1,025,000, and the revenue of the General Fund, derived from sources other than a tax, estimated at $414,243 09. But if, in addition to the $1,277,390 95 before mentioned, there should be a deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund on the 1st of October, 1858, of $477,000 to be provided for, (which, it will be seen by the preceding statement, will probably be the case,) then a tax of one mill on the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property of the State will be required.

THE GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The amount of the principal of the General Fund Debt, the ultimate payment of which is provided for by Article 7 of the Constitution, and is a charge upon the Sinking Fund as it becomes due, is $6,469,654 37. It is payable as follows:

State stock in 1858	$100,000 00
State stock in 1859	350,000 00
State stock in 1860	450,000 00
State stock in 1861	1,400,000 00
State stock in 1862	900,000 00
State stock in 1864	287,700 00
State stock in 1865	178,000 00
State stock in 1868	442,961 05
State stock at pleasure	909,607 00
Comptroller's bonds on demand	937,691 45
Comptroller's bonds, 1866	385,000 00
Comptroller's bonds at pleasure	6,000 00
Principal of Indian annuities at pleasure	122,694 87
Total	$6,469,654 37

From the foregoing statement of the condition of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the principal of the debt cannot be paid at the stipulated times it becomes due, and must be deferred until the time when the canal debt as it existed in 1846, shall be extinguished, and the sum of $1,500,000, from that period, shall be annually applied to the General Fund Debt from the canal revenues. The Comptroller is authorized by chap. 216, Laws of 1848, to issue new stock on account of the Sinking Fund, if at any time it shall be insufficient to pay the principal when it becomes due. Since the passage of that act, stock to the amount of $825,107, bearing interest at 5 per cent., has matured, and in pursuance of said act new stock, at the same rate of interest, has been issued, viz.:

Redeemable in 1868	$442,961 05	
Redeemable at pleasure	348,107 00—	$791,068 05

The diminution in the amount issued of $34,038 95, is the sum realized for premiums on the new stock.

GENERAL FUND STATE DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure, 5 per cent.		$561,500 00	
Amount issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, 5 per cent, viz.:			
Redeemable at pleasure	$348,107 00		
Ditto in 1868	442,961 05—	791,068 05	
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, redeemable as follows:			
4½ ₱ ct. in 1859	$300,000		
5½ ₱ ct. in 1860	400,000		
5½ ₱ ct. in 1861	1,200,000		
6 ₱ ct. in 1861	200,000		
6 ₱ ct. in 1862	900,000—	3,000,000 00	
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company:			
4½ per cent., redeemable in '64	$287,700		
5 per cent., red'mable in 1865	28,000—	315,700 00	
Am'nt issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, rede'mable in 1865, 5½ per ct.	—	150,000 00	
Am'nt issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, 5 per cent., redeemable as follows:			
1858, July 1	$100,000		
1859, July 1	50,000		
1860, July 1	50,000—	200,000 00—	$5,018,268 05
Comptroller's Bonds			1,364,691 45
Indian Annuities			122,694 87
Total			$6,505,654 37

CANAL DEBT.

Stock redeemable July 1, 1858	$3,058,605 34
Stock redeemable July 1, 1860	943,100 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1861	2,182,974 23
Stock redeemable June 1, 1862	900,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1864	400,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1865	1,789,024 76
Stock redeemable July 1, 1866	392,585 49
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1871	500,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1872	2,250,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1873	1,000,000 00
Stock redeemable July 1, 1873	2,750,000 00
Stock redeemable Nov. 1, 1873	2,250,000 00
Stock redeemable Jan. 1, 1874	4,500,000 00
Stock redeemable Oct. 1, 1874	2,250,000 00
Total	$25,166,289 82

Aggregate debt of the State, viz:

General Fund Debt	$6,505,654 37
Canal Debt	25,166,289 82
Total	$31,671,944 19

The above is the portion of the Comptroller's Report, which has the most general interest. The crowded condition of our columns this morning compels us to omit reference to other parts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

The Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Governor BANKS delivered his Message to-day. It is mainly devoted to local matters, but closes with a review of the Kansas difficulties. The funded debt of the Commonwealth is $1,314,000. Provision has been made for $1,098,000, of this debt, leaving a balance of $215,000 unprovided for. The current expenses of the last year amounted to $1,362,503; and the receipts of the State from all sources were $1,483,166, of which $735,041 were raised by a State tax. The receipts from ordinary resources this year, are estimated at $702,000. Unless the ordinary expenses of the current year can be reduced below the standard of last year, there will be a deficit of $659,803, to be paid by a State tax equal to that amount. The Governor urges economy in legislative and executive services. He recommends that the legislative sessions be shortened to about 60 days, and that fixed salaries be paid to the members and officers in lieu of the existing form of compensation. The efficiency of the active State militia is complimented. The recent financial distress and the currency are discussed at considerable length. The banking capital of the Commonwealth is $60,319,720. The number of banking institutions is 173. The aggregate circulation of bank notes is $18,104,827, and the aggregate amount of specie is $3,611,097, which is equivalent to $1 in specie for every $5 in paper. The Governor recommends the suppression of bank notes under five dollars, and after a lapse of three or five years a suppression of notes under ten dollars, and the substitution of gold and silver. The supply of coin in the conntry is abundantly sufficient; it is now not much less than $270,000,000. Instead of serving as a measure of value merely, gold is now a staple product, and in the next decennial period the coin of this country will equal that of England or France. The public schools are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The aggregate expenses for educational purposes amount to $1,410,989; and all expenses included about $12 is paid for each pupil. The number of children, between five and fifteen years of age, in the State, is 221,478. Of this number, 203,031 have been in attendance upon the schools. In regard to the naturalization laws he says: "There can be no object of higher importance than that of determining upon what condition the right of suffrage shall be conferred, and what legislative safeguards are necessary to maintain the purity of elections, and to protect the rights of American citizens. I shall cheerfully concur with you in such measures as you may judge expedient for that purpose." In regard to Kansas, after a review of recent events in that Territory, he says: "Nothing but the direct intervention of Federal influence can force through Congress the Lecompton Constitution, and if the Government, with the sanction of the people, can force upon Kansas a Constitution conceived in fraud and violence, it will be the weightiest blow ever given against free government."

Congressional Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The election in the Seventh District to-day to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Governor BANKS, resulted in the choice of DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican. The vote in all but three towns stands: GOOCH, 3,870; OSBORNE, Democrat, 2,000; BELL, Independent, 336—scattering, 64. Plurality for Mr. GOOCH, 1,868; which will be increased by the towns to hear from to about 2,000. Mr. GOOCH has a plurality in every town in the District except one.

Horrible Rumor from the Plains.

REPORTED BUTCHERY OF COL. COOK'S COMMAND BY THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

St. Joseph papers of the 29th ult. state that an express had passed through that place with dispatches for Leavenworth, bringing the intelligence that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Colonel COOK'S command, while passing from Harris' Fork to Fort Bridges, and butchered over two hundred of them, taking a number of prisoners and hanging all the officers who fell in their hands. The report is, doubtless, entirely false or greatly exaggerated.

Election Excitement at Sandwich, C. W.

SANDWICH, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At the formal declaration here to-day by the Sheriff of the elected Parliamentary candidates, the greatest excitement prevailed. Two or three thousand people assembled, and the Sheriff was obliged to flee into Michigan to save his life. Mr. MCDONALD KEEVE, of Windsor, attempted to address the crowd, but was beaten and severely injured. MCLEOD was declared elected over RANKIN, the Ministerial candidate.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE AT NORFOLK—RAVAGES OF THE FEVER.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* has arrived at this port in twenty days passage from Port au Prince, *via* Havana. Her officers are all well, but fourteen of her crew are sick.

She brought as a passenger Captain MAYO, of the brig *R. W. Packer*, late a prisoner at Cape Haytien, and the remains of Midshipman BRODHEAD.

No deaths have occurred on board the *Cyane* in twenty-two months.

The Spanish squadron was at Havana. Three hundred men had died of fever on board the Spanish war ships.

There was still considerable fever at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived from New-York, *via* Havana, 4th inst. Sugars were firm. Stock 60,000 boxes. Freights inactive. Exchange advanced.

The steamer *Fashion* was still at Havana, and it was reported was for sale. If not disposed of, she would soon return to the United States.

Walker Indignation Meeting at Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A Walker indignation meeting was held here last night. The largest city hall was crowded. The speakers were Mr. PRYOR, editor of the Richmond *South*; Mr. OLD, JR., of Powhatan, and A. D. BANKS, Esq., editor of the Petersburg *Democrat*. Resolutions denouncing Commodore PAULDING were adopted.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Republican State Convention held here to-day was presided over by Ex-Governor COLBY. Governor HAILE was nominated for reëlection by acclamation. A. H. DUNLAP, of Nashua received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Surrender of the Hartford and Fishkill Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Directors of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company have voted to surrender the Road to the trustees for the benefit of the shareholders.

Suicide of an Ex-Fillibuster.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 7.

W. H. COWES, lately under General WALKER in Nicaragua, and afterwards connected with the Memphis *Bulletin*, committed suicide, last night, by taking laudanum.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

No. 25.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appelants.

No. 27.—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover.—Argument for plaintiff commenced.

The Ship Serampore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The ship *Serampore*, ashore on Cohasset Shoals, will be a total loss. Her bottom is out, and she is bilged and full of water. Part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of interest.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

A large quantity of snow fell here last night. The weather is cloudy this morning, and at 8 o'clock the thermometer marked 6° above zero.

QUEBEC, Can., Thursday, Jan. 7.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, the mercury indicated 6° below zero. Snow is falling fast, and an East wind is blowing.

FORT WOOD, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather here is mild, with a northeast wind. There is an appearance of snow.

PICTOU, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The sky is overcast, and the weather calm and very cold.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear and pleasant, with quite good sleighing.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear, and this morning the thermometer marked 15° above zero. The wind is blowing from the northwest.

It is snowing hard this morning at St. John, Eastport, Calais and Bangor.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The Reported Fight with the United States Dragoons a Humbug—Quiet in the Territory—The Delegate Convention Resolve Not to Vote Under the Lecompton Constitution—A Convention of Bolters Resolve to Vote and Nominate a State Ticket.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, Dec. 25, 1857.

On Tuesday evening last messengers arrived from Gen. LANE'S camp, bringing the following particulars: They had traveled 100 miles and had been in the saddle 20 hours. They report that Gen. LANE has 185 men under his command, and was strongly fortified at Sugar Mound, well provisioned, and expecting an attack from 100 United States troops, who were within a few miles of him. Gen. LANE has issued a proclamation, stating that war had been made on peaceful citizens and that he should resist further aggression; all persons taken in arms from Missouri should be put to instant death. Later intelligence informs us that by the shrewdness of Gen. LANE the prisoners were on their return home. The following are the particulars as near as I can learn:

General LANE took two of the enemy prisoners, and had them put in close confinement. He subsequently collected a few of his men and in a position where he knew he would be heard by the prisoners, gave directions to his officers how the attack should be made on Fort Scott. He represented his force as being several hundred strong and gave bogus orders accordingly. At night a guard was placed over them, who soon pretended to be asleep. The prisoners took advantage of the supposed delinquent guard and made good their escape. They carried out the design of General LANE by going to Fort Scott and giving the officers the particulars of their arrest and imprisonment and a detailed account of the premeditated attack on the town, to liberate their prisoners—the manner of attack, and the formidable force in the field, &c. The result was all that could be desired. The commander sent a man with a flag of truce, to negotiate with General LANE, resulting in the *discharge of the Free-State prisoners and the cessation of hostilities.*

ACTION OF THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

The Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party of Kansas, assembled in this city, adjourned last evening, after a session of two days. The object of the Convention was to consider of the propriety of voting for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, on the 4th of January next. The strongest arguments in favor of going into the election, were made by Governor Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Judge Conway, Judge Smith, of Lawrence, and Messrs. Vaughan and Ewing, of Leavenworth. Those opposed to the policy of voting were T. D. Thatcher, James Blood, G. W. Brown, Dr. Root, W. Oakley, and others, numbering forty-four. The number in favor of voting, seventy-five.

The vote being cast by districts, allowing one or more persons to cast the entire vote of his district, changed the result, so that there were 64 yeas and 75 nays. On this result the Convention resolved not to engage in the election. It was generally understood that the defeated party, whichever it be, should submit to the will of the majority. But Mr. ROBERTS and others conceived there had been unfair means used by those opposed to voting, and decided to "bolt," notwithstanding they found no fraud as alleged.

During the evening session of the Delegate Convention, the bolters were assembled in Masonic Hall, when they passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The late Constitutional Convention, assembled at Lecompton, framed a Constitution and attempted to force it on the people, unsubmitted, in violation of the rights and known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Kansas; and

Whereas, An election for State officers and members of the Legislature, as provided for in the Schedule of said Constitution, takes place on the 4th of January next; and

Whereas, It is possible Congress may admit Kansas as a State under that Constitution, so unsubmitted for acceptance or rejection by the people; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in favor of voting for State officers and Members of the Legislature, on Jan. 4 next, in Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Dec. 24, 1857, conceive it to the duty of the residents of the Territory, who are opposed to this attempted usurpation to throw aside for the present all party affiliations, and merge all party interests in the one absorbing issue, and to unite with us in the support of a State ticket to be nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That we call on the people of the several districts, as designated by that Constitution, to nominate and vote for Senators and Representatives under it.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomination, will be considered as pledged, should the Constitution be approved by Congress, to adopt and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new Constitutional Convention, to obtain such a Constitution as the majority shall approve.

Resolved, That should Congress admit Kansas as a State under the unsubmitted Constitution, it will commit a gross infraction of the organic law, and of the rights of the people.

After remarks in favor of nominating a State ticket, the following one was put in nomination, to wit.:

For Governor—G. W. SMITH, of Lawrence.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Roberts, of Wyandott.
Secretary of State—W. P. Schuyler, of Burlingame.
Treasurer—A. J. Mead, of Manhattan.
Auditor—J. K. Gooding, of Centropolis.
Congress—M. J. Parrott, of the Territory.

I believe that it is generally regretted that the division should occur, although many think otherwise, believing that many of the bolters have been dead-weights in the Free-State Party. Gen. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, Judge CONWAY and Col. PHILLIPS will abide by the result of the Delegate Convention, although they were in favor of voting.

The following platform was adopted by the anti-voting party:

Resolved, That the people of Kansas in Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence, Dec. 23, 1857, do reiterate their utter repudiation of the State Constitution framed at Lecompton, as an instrument hostile to the popular will, and appealing to the God of justice and humanity for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly enter into a league and covenant with each other, that we shall *never*, under any circumstances, permit the said Constitution to be the organic law for the State of Kansas, but do pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor in ceaseless hostility to the same.

Resolved, That our Territorial Legislative Assembly be requested to submit the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, to the popular vote at an early date.

Resolved, That in view of the extraordinary circumstances which surround us, it is the duty of the Governor of Kansas to issue his proclamation to the members of the State Legislature, urging a full and prompt attendance in January next, and that said Legislature is hereby requested to enact without delay, a code of laws for the use and protection of the people, so soon as the exigency of the case shall require.

Resolved, That the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the people are a sufficient guarantee that they will so organize under the Government of their own choice, and so use its laws as not to interfere with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature be requested to repeal at once the entire Missouri-bogus code of enactments passed by the so-called Legislature at the Shawnee Mission and at Lecompton.

Resolved, That we urge the people to be at the polls on the 4th of January next, and vote upon the Lecompton Constitution.

Resolved, That this Convention request the Delegate in Congress from this Territory, Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, to exert his influence to secure the admission of Kansas under the People's Constitution framed at Topeka, as the surest and most direct method of settling our present difficulties, and securing the rights of the people.

Whereas, The apportionment for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution does recognize and legalize the fraudulent vote cast at the precinct of Oxford, in the County of Johnson, and in other respects is utterly unfair and unjust, giving the border counties an undue preponderance over the rest of the Territory; and

Whereas, A test oath is required of all challenged voters; and

Whereas, We have no confidence whatever in the fairness nor honesty of the officer to whom the returns are finally to be made; and

Whereas, The Constitution itself under which the election of Jan. 4 is to be held, is not the choice of the people of Kansas. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Free-State party of Kansas will not take part in said election.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by this Convention to prepare and transmit a solemn protest and memorial to Congress against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Convention appointed James Redpath, C. Robinson, Walter Oakley, T. D. Thatcher, William A. Phillips, S. C. Pomeroy, J. P. Root, James R. Lane, M. F. Conway, J. M. Walden, S. F. Tappan, P. B. Plumb, A. A. Jamieson and E. B. Whitman.

Resolved, That the right of the people to form their own institutions, is an inalienable right.

Resolved, That we will defend that right with our blood and treasure.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT, to be presented by him to Congress.

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

In the resolutions passed by the Delegate Convention it will be observed that the people still adhere to the Topeka Constitution. This adherence is not the result of a belief that it possesses any peculiar merit of its own but in deference to the principles on which it originated.

The Constitutions of a majority of the States may be as meritorious, and some of them even better than the Topeka instrument. Its very enemies acknowledge there is nothing in it to which they can take exceptions.

The formation of a Constitution by the people who are to live under it is their privilege, their *right*, inherited from our fathers at the cost of blood. The Topeka Constitution is the clean, the legitimate offspring of the people—not the malformation—the Mrs. Cunningham swindle—the Lecompton Constitution. Notwithstanding our preference for the Topeka Constitution, I think it will not be adopted—I believe it will be killed by an "Enabling Act," as our delegate to Congress, Mr. PARROTT, says, has already been prepared and submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS. He says: "It consists of the Toombs bill with the Minnesota clause, that being simply a submission of the instrument to the people—added to it."

This will be received as a godsend, compared with the Lecompton Calhoun Constitution.

BAY STATE.

Still Later.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Another proclamation from Acting Governor DENVER has made its appearance. It is in relation to the apprehended difficulties on the 4th of January—election for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. He deems it necessary to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a manner as to insure every one a fair opportunity of voting. He then says the Constitution provides that the questions therein submitted are left to the decision of "all the white male inhabitants of the Territory, upon that day, and over the age of 21 years." He then gives WEBSTER'S definition of the term "*inhabitant.*"

In conformity with the above the troops made their appearance this morning, giving our city more the air of being under a military despotism than a republican form of government. Two companies are destined to Lecompton, three companies to Topeka, and six to Lawrence, consisting of four companies of artillery, one company of light artillery, one company of dragoons. Major MORRIS is the officer in command. This precaution in Lawrence is considered wholly unnecessary, as all Missourians and fraudulent voters have learned that the "Yankees will fight," contrary to their old conceived notions of them, and are sufficiently terrified to keep at a respectful distance from Lawrence and to content themselves with committing depredations on the borders. The action of the troops is an inducement for them to come here; they know they will be protected by them. There have been occasional rumors that the Free-State men have fought the troops. There was one to that effect during Gen. LANE'S encampment near Fort Scott. His party was represented to have killed seven United State Dragoons. The report appears to have originated in Lecompton, and a courrier from that place carried the news to Fort Leavenworth, and a strong force was immediately dispatched to the "seat of war," there to learn it was a hoax. General LANE has arrived in this city and reports all quiet. The row resulted in the death of one man and wounding seven. Dr. LITTLE was not killed as reported. The shot took effect in his wrist, and continuing up the fleshy part of his arm for several inches. The report concerning the strategem purported to have been resorted to by Gen. LANE, proves to have been considerably embellished.

A few Free-State men were left there to look after the Missourians on the day of the election.

BAY STATE.

Kansas Roorbacks.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 4.

Kansas has been an extensive field for Roorbacks for two or three years past, but the Black Republicans have availed themselves, without stint, of the last month to multiply them. Scarcely anything has come from that quarter which has not been magnified, perverted or manufactured out of whole cloth. The latest effort of this kind is to be found in the *Democrat* of Saturday—a paper having been specially published with a view to give it currency—in which, under the head of "Fight between Lane's Men and the Government Troops—Three Dragoon's Killed," it is stated with great relish that an engagement had taken place between the *troops* under General LANE, at Sugar Mound, and a company of United States Dragoons; that LANE was ordered to surrender himself to the United States authorities—that he refused, and the dragoons charged upon the troops and were repulsed with the loss of three of their number killed, and not being able to dislodge LANE, the dragoons retired. There is much more of this sort of stuff, which it is not necessary to repeat, and quite enough to satisfy us that it is a roorback. When it can be shown that a company of United States Dragoons, in the execution of legitimate orders confess themselves whipped, with the loss of three men, by such a set of tatterdemalions as follow LANE'S standard, we shall be prepared to concede that there is very little reliance to be placed upon the organization or bravery of the military arm of the Government. But there is no reason to suppose that any such engagement took place at all; it will turn out, most probably, a weak invention, to deceive a few credulous people, and to sell a few papers. The thing is so immeasurably absurd—that of an engagement in which three dragoons were killed, and nobody hurt on the other side—that we are really surprised that such a tale should have received credit in any quarter. It belongs to the "Poor Martin White" and the "General Lane Killed" school of fictions.

A dispatch from Capt. E. N. TRACY, of the steamer *Isabella*, dated at Boonville, Saturday, says that he left Fort Leavenworth on the 31st ult., some days after the news of the engagement is reported to have been received at Leavenworth City, and that "all was quiet in Kansas Territory." If there had been such an engagement—if LANE and ROBINSON had been seen "mounted and completely armed," "much excited," and addressing a crowd, "and the people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field," and that Gov. DENVER had called for three additional companies of dragoons, certainly it could not be said that "all was quiet in Kansas Territory."

Another Record of Crime.

AWFUL MURDER BY A WOMAN.

On Christmas morning, in Sussex County, Va., one JOSEPH FREEMAN threatened to kill his wife; so after reflection she thought she would get the better of him, and kill him. While he was asleep she seized a gun, and fearing the springing of the hammer would arouse him, she opened the pan, and applying a coal of fire to the powder, exploded the whole charge grazing his forehead. He raised up, and remarked that she had done wrong, when she instantly struck him over the head with the gun, knocking him senseless. The blow was given with such force, that the barrel of the gun was badly bent. While in this insensible condition, she seized a knife and cut his throat. Still fearing, as she says, "that the wind might again blow breath in his body," she took an axe and butchered the body in a shocking manner.

MURDER IN A DANCE-HOUSE IN TEXAS.

A difficulty occurred at a public dance at Laredo Texas, on the 29th ult., between the citizens and a few of the soldiers belonging to the 2d cavalry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, near that town, which resulted in the death of two of the soldiers. Great excitement prevailed at Laredo, and the matter was being investigated.

MURDER IN A STORE.

An affray occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 10th ult., between S. FEINBERG, of the firm of H. MAYER & Co., and BENEDICT SCHWARTZ, a grocer on Solidad-street, resulting in the death of the former by a pistol-shot from the latter. Much bad feeling had existed between the parties for some time, and on Thursday a porter in the employment of H. MAYER & Co. committed an assault upon SCHWARTZ. On the evening in question, deceased, accompanied by L. MAYER entered the store of SCHWARTZ, when an altercation ensued, which terminated in the death of FEINBERG. It is said that the pistol from which the fatal shot was discharged was wrested from the hand of Mr. L. MAYER.

THE MARYLAND WIFE-MURDERS.

We have made mention of a tragedy enacted near Colesville, Montgomery County, Md., on Thursday night last, in which GEORGE LESURE, a shoemaker, cut the throat of his wife with a razor, and then attempted self-destruction by cutting his own throat. We have further particulars. LESURE resided on the farm of T. RAWLINS, and occupied with his family a small house. About sundown, Thursday, he quit work and went to the house where he found his wife employed in her domestic labors. LESURE took down his razor as though for the purpose of shaving. Mrs. LESURE pursued her avocations, when LESURE approached, grasped her, and with one blow cut her throat from ear to ear, laying open the throat to the vertebræ, and severing the jugular vein. The blood gushed forth, and the woman started out and ran from the house, followed by LESURE. She ran about thirty yards in the direction of a neighbor's house, then faltered from the loss of blood and fell down in the path. LESURE picked her up and partly dragged and carried her back into the house and laid her on the bed. She was then dead. The murderer then deliberately cut his own throat before a looking-glass hanging against the wall. The blade did not strike a vital part, and without making a second attempt he took a utensil and brought some water from a spring several rods distant and began washing up the blood from the floor of the room, the blood from his own wound all the while streaming over it again. After washing up the red current and putting things in order in the room where the dead body of his victim lay, he started off for the residence of RAWLINS, distant half a mile, and presented himself before the occupants, besmeared with the blood which flowed from the wound in the throat. He told them he had killed his wife, as he had said he would, and wanted the family to go over and see for themselves. He was immediately secured, and several of the neighbors repaired to the house, where they found the confession of the man true—the woman lying dead on the bed with her feet dangling therefrom, and the bedding saturated with gore.

A LEGAL QUARREL—A LAWYER MURDERED.

On the 10th December, in the village of Claiborne, La., JAMES C. EGAN, accompanied by two friends, went to the law office of E. J. H. JONES, Esq., for the express purpose of demanding an explanation of a professional misunderstanding which had occurred between him and Mr. JONES in the course of business. EGAN, on entering the office, at once approached JONES, and said, "I have come here for the purpose of telling you, in the presence of these gentlemen, what I think of your conduct in the Shelton succession affair. I think you have acted ungentlemanly, unprofessionally, and rascally, and you are a scoundrel." JONES replied, "I think you are a liar." EGAN then struck JONES with his fist, and JONES struck him in return, and several blows passed between the two, when they clinched each other. EGAN then rushed upon JONES, and struck him with the dirk upon the front part of the shoulder, cutting his clothes, without wounding him. He then made a second thrust at JONES, striking round the left shoulder, the dirk entering near the shoulder blade, to the depth of six inches. A chair was then entered between them. EGAN then made a third thrust over or around the chair, striking JONES just above the hip, the dirk penetrating to the hilt. Several succeeding, though ineffectual, thrusts were made by EGAN. EGAN was then taken off by the bystanders. JONES then remarked, "It is too bad to be treated in this way in my own office; see here, he has cut me." Just then he saw the blood running down upon his hand and said, "My God! I fear he has killed me," or words to that effect. After which he fainted from the loss of blood, and fell in the hands of some of the bystanders. He was then laid on a bed in his office, and died in less than five minutes.

ATTEMPT OF A DRUNKEN MAN TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

The Springfield *Republican* says that on the 3d inst., about 11 o'clock, JOHN GRANT, being frenzied with liquor, called at the house of his brother-in-law, H. C. GATES, and demanded if his (GRANT'S) wife was there. He called a second and third time with the same inquiry, and was each time told that she was not in the house. Very soon one of GRANT'S little girls came running over to Mr. GATES' house barefooted and in her night-dress, and gave the alarm that "father is killing mother." Mr. GATES was on the point of going over to see what might be the matter, when Mrs. GRANT herself rushed into his house, closely pursued by her maddened husband, and fainted on entering the sitting-room. Mr. GATES immediately fastened the door upon the drunken brute, when the latter commenced a violent assault upon it with the design of forcing his way into the house, and after GATES had warned him to desist and told him the consequences of such an assault, he fired upon him three times the third time hitting him in the face, making a wound beneath one of his eyes. Mr. GATES immediately gave himself up to the officers, while GRANT was taken care of by the doctors. The ball had not been extracted Monday noon, but the wound is not of a very alarming character.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER COMMITTED TWELVE YEARS AGO.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says: Mr. COMMODORE VINCENT, a citizen of Greensville County, has been arrested on his own confession of a murder committed ten or twelve years ago. A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* states that a negro man, belonging to Colonel RICHARD MOSS, was killed and thrown into a pool of water, and though every exertion was made to discover the perpetrator, the murder remained for years shrouded in mystery. A few days ago, according to the testimony, VINCENT confessed to Mr. SILLA that he committed the murder, that he placed a rope around the negro's neck, and then taking it by the end, mounted and put spurs to his horse, thus producing strangulation and death. VINCENT was committed for trial.

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REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE SUPERIORITY of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, County and Town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

WALSH—WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 4, by Rev. Frederick S. Wiley, rector of Christ Church, J. CORREA WALSH to ANNA, daughter of George Wood, of this City.

CLARKSON—MCLEOD.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7, at the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Mathews, RUTGERS CLARKSON to Miss MAGGIE A. MCLEOD, daughter of Rev. Dr. McLeod, all of this City.

WASHBURN—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 7, at the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, NORMAN S. WASHBURN to CATHERINE N., daughter of the late Dr. B. B. Edwards, all of this City.

SNIFFEN—SWEET.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Dr. McLean, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Mr. GEORGE F. SNIFFEN to Miss LUCY SWEET, daughter of the late Samuel S. Sweet, Esq., of New York City.

CARPENTER—DEALL.—At Port Chester, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Isaac Peck, URIAH F. CARPENTER, of this City, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of J. J. Deall, of the former place.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, WM. L. BURROUGHS, aged 48 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., to-morrow (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore, Providence and New Bedford papers please copy.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 7, FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 3¼ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Charles F. Zimmermann and George Bradish, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SWIFT.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, of disease of the heart, MARY JANE, wife of Orville H. Swift, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, from the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of 30th-st.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, CHARLES C. FOWLER, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, on first day (Sunday) next. The remains will be removed to the country for interment.

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Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the pupils of Grammar School No. 45, that the several departments of said school will reopen this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the following-named places:

The male department, in their old premises, at school-house in 24th st.

The female department in the basement of the new church in 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The primary department at the Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

The female and primary departments will occupy the above specified premises until their old school rooms are repaired, of which due notice will be given. By order of Board of Trustees.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the above hotel, a SCRAP-BOOK belonging to the subscriber, containing all the newspaper articles, both complimentary and abusive, that have been published the last few years in relation to our Hotel, Banking, Mining and Agricultural affairs. The above reward will be paid to any one returning said book, and no question asked.

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NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Fellows of the Academy are requested to meet at the small chapel of the University on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON. By order, C. F. HEYWOOD, Recording Secretary.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

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300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $2 25 to $4 per dozen.

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Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, former price $40

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BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
AND DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
at 60 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
FOR THE ENTIRE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
all pure linen, at an enormous reduction in price,
at the Great Assignees' Sale,
No. 281 Grand-st.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS,
50 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE
Of FURS this day.
No. 33 Maiden-lane.
See advertisement under auction sales.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REGULAR OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock.
First night of Rossini's famous Opera of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI
With new and costly dresses and properties, and a perfect cast.
MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI, SIG. GASSIER,
LABOCETTA, ROCCO.

The Director begs to inform the numerous lovers of the genuine Italian Opera that in the selection of this most celebrated composition of Rossini, which has not been performed since

MADAME MALIBRAN WAS IN AMERICA,

He has been actuated by a desire to present to the patrons of the Italian Opera a work the European reputation of which equals that of the ever fresh "Barber of Sevilla." The "Italiana in Algeri" was written when Rossini's genius was most exuberant and his creative powers unusually alive to the joyous suggestions of youth. By many it is preferred to the "Barber," and numerous pieces such as "The Cavatina," the glorious duet between the Buffo and Isabella, the famous "Papataci Terzett," and the extremely droll sneezing sestett are gems, which have imparted brilliancy to thousands of programmes. The plot, a caricature of Turkish life and manners, is irresistibly comic. The reason why it is not more frequently performed is that the *rôle* of Isabella (the Italiana) requires unusual power of individualization. Pisaroni and Malibran were the Isabellas of Rossini's time, and since then there were but two contralti who could claim the character as their own. These are Alboni and D'Angri. The latter, now a member of the Academy company, will leave in a short time to join Mr. Thalberg in New-Orleans, and claims this part as particularly her own, and from her daily increasing popularity, and the extraordinary success achieved by her in "The Italiana" in Paris and London, the Director expects that this important production will be favorably received by an intelligent public.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, first night of
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Isabella, (an Italian lady in search of) .....Mme. D'Angri
Lindoro (her lover, captive of Mustapha)..Sig. Labocetta
Mustapha, (Bey of Algiers)..........Sig. Gassier
Elvira, (his Sultana)..........M'lle. Cairoli
Taddeo, (a Schoolmaster)..........Sig. Rocco
The scene is laid in Algiers, in the harem of Mustapha.
MADAME D'ANGRI
will sing at the end of the opera the celebrated
RONDO FROM CENERTOLA.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents) can only be had on the evening at the doors, where admission to the lower part of the Academy ($1) may likewise be had. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, SATURDAY.
Only grand Sacred Oratorio Night.
HANDEL'S MESSIAH.
D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
CARL FORMES, PERRING,
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GENERAL NOTICE.
The Winter Season will close on Wednesday, Jan. 20, when the company will leave for other cities.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea-captain..........Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker..........Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk..........Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter..........Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman..........Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50..........Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker..........Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son..........Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)..........Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer..........Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain..........Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy..........Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather..........Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the beiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the beiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night, in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his neiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
Six Nights More only of the Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Antoine Ravel in two comic characters. Jerome Ravel.
Marietta Zanfretta.
Comic Pantomime, THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Comic Pantomime, THE GOLDEN EGG.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Evening at 7½ o'clock. First Benefit in America of
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open in the afternoon at 1; to commence at 2, and conclude at 4 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Monday—Benefit of JEROME RAVEL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1858.
TOM TAYLOR'S successful, new and original comedy,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Boteherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook..........Miss Laura Keene
Bessy........ Miss Manners | Lady Montressor. Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Columbine...... Miss Lang | Clown..........Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL..........Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director..........J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8,
THE BRIGAND CHIEF.
THE ROAD EXERCISES.
THE MAGIC CHAIRS.
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE RING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents. | Pit..........12 cents.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8.
Will be revived the grand National Drama of
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
Previous to the great Drama,
DARING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
Mr. Charles Sherwood will appear in a comic scene, entitled PETE JENKINS' VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
THE RESULTS OF CRIME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
Will take place SATURDAY, Jan. 9, on which occasion the unequaled Company at this Theatre will appear for the FIRST TIME in the Comedy of
ANNE BLAKE.
Also,
AN AFTERPIECE.
Box book now open.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

AMUSEMENTS

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1858, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THE MESSIAH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock.
The only Grand Sacred Oratorio by the New-York Harmonic Society.
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of
CARL FORMES,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mr. PERRING.

The public are respectfully informed that the only performance of

HANDEL'S MESSIAH,

will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the REY. CLERGY OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

It will be given with the same completeness and perfection which produced such an immense sensation at its first production in New-York on Christmas night, comprising the talents of

CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
CARL FORMES, Mr. PERRING,
THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY.

Notwithstanding the limited size of the room which the Society were obliged to engage, in the utter impossibility of obtaining the Plymouth Church, the price of admission will be the same as in New-York, viz:

$1 50 for Reserved Seats, and $1 for admission at the door.

The Manager respectfully solicits a full attendance, to save the undertaking from serious loss, which, on account of the great expenses, can only be avoided by selling every seat.

The sale of seats will commence on Friday, Jan. 8, at 9 o'clock, at ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at PROX'S music store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at SIBELL'S stationery store, No 29 Wall-st., New-York.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE having, upon application of the Charitable Committee of this Society, most kindly consented to give a Dramatic Reading in aid of its Charitable Fund, the Committee of Management have the pleasure to announce that

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's play of
HAMLET,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1858,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway,

beginning at eight o'clock precisely. The doors will open at seven o'clock, and to avoid interruption it is requested that the audience be punctual in their attendance.

Tickets of admission, $1 each, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st.; *Albion* office, No. 18 Beekman-st.; JOHN C. FORCE, High-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Also of the Committee of Management:

THOMAS DIXON, JOSEPH FOWLER,
ANTHONY BARCLAY, ED. F. SANDERSON,
W. D. CUTHBERTSON, JOHN S. BARTLETT, M.D.,
JOHN C. BEALES, M. D., WILLIAM YOUNG,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES, HENRY EYRE,
JOSEPH C. WELLS, ROBERT BAGE,
EDWARD WALKER, M. B. BURNETT,
ROBERT WALLER, C. B. ELLIMAN,
CHARLES CLIFTON, GEO. S. RAINSFORD,
ARTHUR KENDALL, C. H. WEBB,
J. S. MILFORD.
EDWARD F. WARD,
Chairman of Charitable Committee.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS—
CHANGE OF PLACE.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a closing course of thirteen READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, in Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. One morning reading at 1½ o'clock P. M. on MONDAY of each week; the others at 8 o'clock on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. The course will consist of plays not included in the former series, and will begin with KING JOHN on Monday, Jan. 11, at 1½ P. M. The evening readings of the week will be as follows: Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, MACBETH; Thursday evening, Jan. 14, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; Friday evening, Jan. 15, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S music store; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st. A few season tickets at $10 for the thirteen readings, may be had from Mr. POLMAN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—FRIDAY—BY desire, a repetition of Morton's sterling comedy of A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, received with triumphant success. Young Rapid, Mr. C. Mathews; Old Rapid, Mr. Burton; Jessie, Mrs. Davenport; Miss Vortex, Mrs. Parker. And the glorious burlesque of COLUMBUS, with all its beautiful scenery. Columbus, Mr. Brougham; King, Mr. M. Smith. TO-MORROW, a new piece—TAKING BY STORM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MORE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!—VALENTINE AND ORSON, beyond all question the MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACLE IN NEW-YORK. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Hugo page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; OR, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MENES!—THE FIRST PHARAOH OF EGYPT.—The necklace and ear-rings of Menes, 2,750 years before Christ, with 3,000 other objects from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THOTHMES III.—THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS—(1,491 years before Christ)—a colossal head in sandstone, with 3,000 objects of Egyptian antiquity, now on exhibition at Dr. ABBOTT'S Museum, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CHEOPS!—THE GOLD SIGNET RING OF SHOOfoo, 2,325 years before Christ, with 3,000 relics of ancient Egypt, now on exhibition at the Gallery of Antiquities, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHISHAK!—IRON HELMET AND FRAGMENT of a breastplate of the Egyptian King Shishak, 971 years before Christ, with 3,000 objects of Egyptian antiquity, now on exhibition at Dr. ABBOTT'S Museum, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments, at the Piano and Melodeon Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF best quality selling at the lowest rates. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos at about half price. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway.
CHARLES FOLSOM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant servants, mother and daughter—would like to serve in one family; also, a number of first-class honest girls, willing to go for reasonable wages. Apply for two days at No. 24 [illegible], Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but respectable girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, AND to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as first-class cook; as laundress; as seamstress and dressmaker; as chambermaid and fine laundress; and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing. Can be seen till suited, at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 29 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable and economical woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit; most excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and willing to do all she can to please. Ladies in want of a servant of ability, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable German girls; one as seamstress, and assist in light chamberwork; the other as general housemaid; the former is an experienced seamstress, the latter a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, and give good City reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-st., in the candy-store nearest Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family. She perfectly understands her business. The best of references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable young man, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with the most respectable City reference, and would have no objection to go to the country. Call for two days for C. B., at drug store Broadway corner of 8th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen, for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be highly recommended from his last. Apply to C. M., Mr. WALKER, No. 758 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, faithful and obliging Protestant girl to do general housework; takes pleasure in doing her work as it should be; studies to please; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good plain cook; not fond of going out much. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH excellent City reference, situations in the City or Brooklyn—one as laundress and cook, understands meats and poultry, baking, does up linens in style; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, takes charge of the silver and dining ware; wages, $6 to $7. City or country. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family; she is a neat, quick sewer, and is willing to assist with the chamberwork, or make herself otherwise useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Has good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 19th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

THE BEST OF FEMALE SERVANTS, with good City reference, may be obtained at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY BEtween 12 and 15 years of age. Must reside with his parents and be an American. Apply at the office of F. BOWMAN, No. 106 Broadway, 3d story, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK—ONE WHO WRITES a good hand and has been accustomed to the examination of titles. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,136, at the Post-Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, UPRIGHT AMERICAN boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, at PRINCE'S Fountain Pen office, No. 262 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD!—WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, proprietor of the Russell House, Detroit, left Detroit the 10th ult., for New-York and Boston, for the purchase of Winter supplies. He arrived in New-York the 12th ult., and remained at the Astor until the morning of the 15th ult. Since that time he has been missing. He had been ill of a fever and had not fully recovered. It is supposed he became bewildered, and, in that condition, left New-York either by Railroad or in a steamer. Unless some accident befell him soon thereafter, it is probable he has visited some Hotel and registered his name. Hotel proprietors are most earnestly requested to direct an examination of their registers since the 15th ult., and, if his name is found, to at once communicate the date of arrival and departure and any known particulars.

The above reward will be paid to the person first communicating the intelligence of his arrival at any hotel in the United States or Canada, subsequent to his departure from the Astor House. It is hoped that sympathy for his suffering family will induce brother hotel proprietors to see that a careful examination of their registers is made. Address the undersigned at Detroit, or care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. CRANE & WESSON.

CONSIDERABLE INHERITANCE—$90,000.—The next of kin wanted of JOHN HERRYMAN, or MERRYMAN, who died in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1855. Any persons acquainted with his native place, in Germany, will communicate with Mr. HAYS, College of Arms, No. 327 Broadway, New-York, who has collections of advertisements, unclaimed dividends, and properties all over the world.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—GEN. J. B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates from every State in the Union, held at Washington on the 8th of January, for some years past, requests me to call a meeting of the Veterans of the War of 1812-'13-'14, at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., the day the great victory was obtained by General ANDREW JACKSON, at New-Orleans. Let us all unite as a band of brothers, and use our influence with our representatives in Congress, and solicit their aid in the passage of the Pension Bill, pending now before them the present Session, for the immediate relief of many of the old soldiers who are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life and a home. Do not let their gray hairs go down with sorrow to the grave; let it not be said that their last words were "our great Republic is ungrateful." Let every Veteran from all the adjoining counties, aid us in this praiseworthy object.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital Association will be held at the Institution, No. 85 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. All friendly to the institution are invited to be present.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.
NO. 47 WALL-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

B. BANGS, AUCTIONEER.
By BANGS & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock this day, Mortgage sale of
New and second-hand Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery,
Cutlery, China Ware,
Silver-plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.
J. H. WARD, Mortgagee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 72 Beekman-st.
DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 8, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 246 West 22d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and 3 rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in figured brocatel, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, gilt carved cornices, mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, rockers and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; rosewood corner etageres, curtains, cornices, gas fixtures, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, cane-seat rocker chairs, China, glass and earthenware.

A large quantity of fine silver-plated and Britannia ware consisting of elegant chased tea-sets, 5 and 6 pieces, of the newest and most recherché styles; breakfast and dinner casters, cups, goblets, candlesticks, pepper and spice boxes, patent coffee pots, an entirely new article; large bar pitchers, &c. The attention of the trade is invited to this sale.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, No. 72 William-st.
ELEGANT FUR ROBES, &C.—E. M. LEVY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) and SATURDAY, at No. 33 Maiden-lane, near Nassau st., commencing each day at 11 o'clock, one of the choicest and best manufactured stock of rich furs, robes, &c., ever offered to the public, being the stock of a large, respectable Maiden-lane house. The stock consists of rich Hudson's Bay sables, mink, fitch, stone marten, ermine, &c., made into mantillas, capes, half capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Also, gentlemen's fur caps, of every description, fur gloves, collars, foot-muffs, sleigh and lap robes, &c.—in fact, every article that can be found in a first-class Maiden-lane wareroom. Goods sold delivered during sale, or deposits required. Terms cash, City funds.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees—E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 7, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

JOHN R. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY OAKLEY & WRIGHT—OFFICE NO. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn—will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 77 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn—Household Furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, mirrors, chairs, engravings, bureaus, tables, washstands, beds, bedding, bedsteads, extension dining tables, China, crockery, tin and earthen ware, &c., &c.

WM IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and children's furs, of elegant description and great variety, by IRVING & WATKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. The goods are all warranted, being such as are not usually found in auction rooms, but are obliged to be sold on account of losses. Ladies wishing to purchase good and reliable furs would do well to call and examine this superb collection, which will be opened for inspection on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock. Catalogues now ready.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer, Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.
AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee, on the premises No. 184 4th-av., (near 7th-st.,) on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs Grow & Christopher.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Assignee of GROW & CHRISTOPHER.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, bankable money.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.
M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 11 Spruce-st., on SATURDAY, Jan 9, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, office desks, counters, bureaus, lounges, carpets, bedding, fancy boxes, stoves, &c. Also, seven boxes of black tea, 15,000 Havana cigars, 25 boxes corn starch, &c. Also, about 45 feet of newly put-up shelving.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 75 elegant encrusted table tops, all of the richest and most beautiful designs, of recent importation, and to be sold without reserve. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 8, 1858, at 10 A. M., in Tompkins-st., corner of Broome the contents of an extensive lumber yard, consisting of boards, plank and joist, &c., of pine, maple, hichory, ash, and various other woods. Also, hubs and fellows and table legs, &c. Also, horse-cart and harness, office furniture, iron safe, desk, &c. Also, all the right, title and interest of Thomas C. Alden, to the building and fixtures and lease of the premises.
JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will have two private desks vacated on Monday, which may be secured this day by new applicants, at only $25 for a full commercial course; also, one $10 seat for Book-keeping. Students will be prepared practically for any kind of business.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION in English and French, wishes to meet with a pleasant family, where two hours' instruction daily would be considered as compensation for her board. Would like also to engage as visiting governess in a family or school. References first class. Address INSTRUCTION, care of Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, No. 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIence, resident in this country some years, wishes to obtain a situation in a gentleman's family, where her services would prove valuable in the supervision of his establishment and education of his children. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at 19½ Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching is desirous of engaging in some school in New-York or vicinity. Teaches pre-collegiate branches and elocution. Terms moderate. Address M. D. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY THOROUGHLY qualified to impart instruction in the higher branches of French and English to a young lady may hear of employment for a portion of her time by addressing M. H., Box No. 997 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 3 BOND-ST., (Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 12 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 18 acres of land within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West [illegible]-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 37 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH some capital, about 40 acres of good land for a market garden, situated within ten minutes' drive of the Hoboken Ferries. Inquire at the Land Office at the Ferry building, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, fronting on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts; 186 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, on the premises.

TO LET—5 LOFTS IN NO. 18 SPRUCE-ST., FOR 18 months or longer. Rent low. Apply at No. 26 Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT NO. 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED to exchange, a stone-front dwelling, built six years ago, 25x50, lot 25x100 feet, with the lot adjoining on Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, rented at $1,000 per annum, for a good dwelling house in the City of New-York, between 20th and 40th sts; would exchange for eligible City lots in same vicinity, or for a fine country residence at Fort Washington. Address box No. 1,665, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 29 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first class three-story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. T. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—The advertiser wants to rent for one or more years, with the privilege of purchasing a modern-built house in a healthy location, with stable and out-buildings on the premises; within two hours' ride of this City by railroad or steamboat. A few acres of cultivated ground attached, will be required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. A., Box No. 2,931 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depôt at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., 1½ miles from the Depôt, a farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling-house is two-story and attic, frame house, about 44x36, with a large extension well-built, nearly new, and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., are all new, well-built and conveniently-arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yards a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the place. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75 and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS.
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New-York.
CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI.
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing under the firm of GREEN & SEWELL has terminated by its own limitation.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., as Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, at No. 29 Wall-st., and will continue the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Green & Sewell.
ROBERT SEWELL.
WM. H. FERRIS.
G. S. WINSTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858. D. A. BOOTH.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum.)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.
The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation, on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.
E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN WIGERS, HEREBY NOTIFY the people of New-York that there is no partnership between me and any other parties in said City.
JOHN WIGERS, No. 98 Wooster-st.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS in any part of the States or Territories by the American Land and Tax-paying Agency, New-York.
CLARKE & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.,
Rooms Nos. 12, 14 and 16.
MYRON H. CLARKE,
HIRAM D. FAULKNER.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$5,844,373 05
Overdrafts		1,325 36
Due from Banks		590,448 01
Due from Directors of the Bank	$377,490 49	
Due from Brokers	241,500 00	
Real Estate		266,700 00
Specie		1,668,752 19
Cash Items, viz.: City Bank Checks		575,436 76
Cash Items, viz.: Country Bank Checks		66 231 81
Stocks		300,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		49,759 90
Bills of Solvent Banks		97,647 00
Loss and Expense Account		52,722 73
Total		$9,513,399 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$3,965,600 00
Circulation Registered	$280,000	
Less Notes on hand	73,300—	206,700 00
Profits		491,743 69
Due to Banks		2,372,208 40
Due Depositors, on demand		2,476,175 72
Unclaimed Dividends		972 00
Total		$9,513,399 81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss—JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President, and GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier, of the METROPOITAN BANK, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President,
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,161,626 45
Over Drafts		1,829 19
Due from Banks		116,109 97
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$54,020	
Due from Brokers	3,634 50	
Real Estate		76 456 14
Specie		197,705 19
Cash Items, viz: Checks and Drafts on other Banks payable at presentation		113,894 13
Stocks		138,028 79
Bonds and Mortgages		10,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		19,038 00
Loss and Expense account, (including $15,564 38, taxes of 1857,)		26,779 76
Total		$1,861,467 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$112 794	
Less Notes on hand	34,739—	78,055 00
Profits		62,617 40
Due to Banks		321,893 64
Due Depositors on Demand		397,631 08
Unclaimed Dividends		1,270 50
Total		$1,861,467 62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President and PARKER HANDY, Cashier, of the OCEAN BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250.000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—FROM $600 TO $800 ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on property in Westchester County, for a term of years. Address G. B., at this office.

WANTED—SCRIP STOCK OF THE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company. Address M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Ct.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REdeemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money. J. G. BECKWITH, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST., on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND—A semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500 will be paid on and after Wednesday Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be carried to credit of depositors and bear interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.

Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

OFFICE OF LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Dec. 22, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th November last, payable in scrip, which is redeemable in the Company's Bonds of $1 000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest from the 2d of November last. The scrip will be ready for delivery at this office on and after the 12th of January next.
D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½), payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Co., (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK Dec. 31, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 460 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

NOTICE TO FREIGHTERS AND PASSENGERS.—For Albany, fare One Dollar. The celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 8, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to GEO T STANLEY, at the office on the dock.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Ferrete and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily Times of the 20th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM [illegible], proprietor of the Patent, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858. }
NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT under the provisions of section 13 of the act entitled "An Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, it is unlawful for any person to erect or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York any poles for the purpose of fishing where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole so driven. And that the provisions of the said section will be strictly enforced, and all offenders against the same prosecuted for the fines incurred by them. By order of the Commissioners.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New-York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese;" said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds, to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.

The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient sizes, similar to those now used for the cheese of the Navy, without any extra charge therefor.

Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRving Building and Mutual Loan Association are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, No. 188 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Trustees in anticipation of the annual election in February next.
THOMAS WYATT, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 24 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 5 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $60 | Third Class ... $30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oil-cloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in competent running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W, *Times* Office.

A NOTION HOUSE, SOME YEARS ESTABlished, wish to dispose of their stock, which is small but well-selected. Parties wishing to go into business will be treated liberally, and in purchasing the stock can retain the good-will of the retiring firm. Address Box No. 1,806 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF SEVeral years' practice in this City, is desirous of forming a business connection of some kind with a lawyer, or law firm, of respectable standing and established practice. Address, (with real name,) LEX, at this Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries, of all sizes, for 1858—some souvenir style for gifts.
RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME,
AND
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

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PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, and PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, Executor.
d25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY.—SHEPHERD KNAPP and HIRAM KETCHUM, Trustees, &c., and JAMES PATRICK, Plaintiffs, against the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and William Antis, and Alfred B. Field, Trustees, &c., John Rankin, Jr., George B. Holmes, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in the City of Albany, George W. Sherman, William Young, Elizabeth S. Porter, William O'Brien, Thos. Geany, James Kenedy, Jerry Sullivan, De Witt Parshall, Peter R. Westfall, Reuben Richmond, Charles Jones, John Raines, E. Darwin Litchfield, William H. Smith, Robert J. Hubbard, Amasa S. Foster, Nathaniel Gorham, and Alfred B. Field and Alta Brown, Administrators of George G. Brown, Deceased, Henry L. Smith, Edwin C. Ross, Waterman H. Hayward, Edson Finch, Seneca Smith, William C. Atwater, Thomas Q. Adams, Horace Devereux, Joshua Brookes, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Philip Heartt, Frederick B. Elliott, George Babcock, George Adams, L. — B. Tyng, H. W. Moore, Tyler H. Abbey, Sylvester B. Shearer, Gabriel L. Smith, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan B. Mosher, Alonzo D. Luce, William S. Hatch, Henry M. Patridge, James Conners, John M. Randall, James Carr, Robert A. Ellwort, Timothy D. Chidsey, Oliver P. Bowers, Bela B. Crane, William O'Neill, Horace Seamon, Jonah Moore, Charles E. Gillett, and Franklin Hulett, John S. Carr, and Samuel Cox, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Veteran, Chemung County, Patrick Halloran, Peter Pierce, Elijah P. Brooks, George W. Holley, James Harris, Eben Smith, Samuel G. Gage, George Wagner, Simeon Benjamin, Oliver Phelps, Marvin Beman, Peter Wintermate, Peter Whitaker, Lewis Worell, and Charles J. Folger, and Thomas Burrall, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Simpson, Deceased, Oscar E. Sibley, Patrick O'Brien, John Vickery, John Dunphy, Anson S. Tuttle, Patrick Ronayne, Sidney S. Burger, Theodore E. Hart, Harris Andrews, Michael Quirk, Charles G. Gaylord, Jefferson J. Whitney, James Hawkins, Silas E. Jones, Joshua L. Jones, Robert N. McFarren, James Mahoney, Calvin Harford, Martin Coulen, Thomas Wilson, Ferdinand H. Greggs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Michael Downs, Rho D. Ludlow, James S. Tuttle, Edward G. Simmons, William Root, Harris Andrews, Dimerick Flannery, John S. Smith, Patrick Flannery, William H. Godfrey, Phineas Prouty, James B. Farrington, Oliver P. Brink, Reuben K. Eastman, Robert P. Beebe, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To Edwin C. Ross, Edson Finch, Thomas Wilson, William H. Godfrey, Robert A. Ellwort, James Hawkins, Martin Coulen, Calvin Harford, Patrick Flannery, Dimerick Flannery, Edward G. Simmons, Michael Downs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Timothy D. Chidsey, and George Babcock, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, at the village of Canandaigua, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, above referred to, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, in the village of Canandaigua, in said County, on the 3d day of July, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
n20-law8wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD, NORMAN WHITE, J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM and HENRY C. HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT PEEBLES and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,
d25-law6wF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, Julia Ann Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert D. Handy and his wife, James N. Wiltsie, Alfred Roe, Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and James W. Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 43 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1857. P. A. VAN BERGEN,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY S. HOPE and WILLIAM RUNK against V. JOSE MONER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 31, 1857. WHITING & CLARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 31st day of December, 1857.
j1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of PATRICK CASEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings by MICHAEL CASEY, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D., 1857.
MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
d11-law6wF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE,
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM G. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o3-law6mF* Administratrix.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Organization of the Regular Line of Succession—Peter B. Sweeney, District-Attorney, President—Fernando Wood's Party Defeated Again—No More Two-sided Committees to be Recognized.

The Democratic Republican General Committee that follows the General Committee of 1857 in the regular line of succession, met in Tammany Hotel last evening to organize as the Democratic Republican General Committee of 1858. There were 107 members present,—the entire Committee, with the exception of Mr. CURRY, of the First Ward; Mr. SMALL, of the Seventh, and Mr. OSGOOD, of the Sixteenth.

By agreement between ISAAC V. FOWLER (Postmaster) and FERNANDO WOOD, (late Mayor of the City of New-York,) who were present to lead their respective friends, it was arranged that GEORGE H. PURSER and BERNARD KELLY should be selected to call the roll of the Committee, for the selection of a temporary Chairman. The result was that Supervisor WM. M. TWEED, of the Seventh Ward, received 58 votes, and CHAS. H. RING, of the Eighth Ward, 46. Mr. TWEED having been elected by a majority of 12, took the Chair and returned thanks briefly, for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. MINER, (Register,) GEORGE H. PURSER and SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, (one from each caucus,) were unanimously elected temporary Secretaries.

Mr. FOWLER then offered a resolution to the effect that in the case of vacancy in any Ward, said vacancy should be filled by a majority of the remaining delegates from the Ward.

Mr. JOHN CRIGHTON, of the Fifth Ward, objected on the ground that it would be acting in bad faith to plan of union, by which the Small and Cooper men, respectively, were to fill vacancies in their number.

Mr. FOWLER replied that it was not so, but that, on the contrary, it was expressly understood that after the last year there should be no sides in the Committee—*no double-headed committees*.

Mr. WOOD said that was so. He had no objection to the resolution, and would support it if offered after the permanent organization.

Mr. FOWLER replied that if it would be more agreeable to any of the Committee, he would withdraw the resolution for the present.

It was then resolved to proceed *viva voce* to the election of a permanent President.

Mr. FOWLER said that he would present for that position Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY, of the Twentieth Ward, a gentleman they all knew well.

Mr. ASAHEL REED (a Measurer in the Custom House) said he would place in nomination WM. H. LEONARD, of the Twenty-first Ward.

The roll was then called with the following result:

Peter B. Sweeney....................59 votes.
William H. Leonard....................45 votes.

PETER DUFFY received the votes of WALTER R. JONES and Judge A. D. RUSSELL.

Mr. CHAMBERS (of the Assembly) came down from Albany to vote, and entered the room just as the vote was announced.

Mr. LEONARD, as soon as Mr. SWEENEY had been declared elected, returned thanks to his own friends for their support; declared himself satisfied with the result, and moved that the election of Mr. SWEENEY be made unanimous, which was carried.

Mr. SWEENEY then took the Chair, and in a brief speech said he came to the Committee meeting from a sick bed, and consequently felt his strength unequal to any extended remarks. He was thankful to the Committee for the flattering expression of their confidence which he had received, and assured them that he should endeavor to deserve it by an impartial discharge of his duties. He said he relied upon the friendly aid of the Committee to sustain him in his action and bear with his imperfections.

On motion of Mr. EDWARD COOPER it was then resolved that JOHN H. WILLIAMS of the Fifteenth, and SAMUEL D. VANDERBOGDEN, of the Tenth Ward, be elected permanent Secretaries.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY (President of the Board of Supervisors) said they must have some one to take care of the money bags.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS nominated JOSEPH M. MARSH for Treasurer, and on motion of Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, he was elected unanimously.

On motion of Supervisor PURDY, Mr. CHARLES WELLS was reëlected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. FOWLER then renewed his resolution in relation to filling vacancies, and it was adopted with but a single dissenting voice.

The Chairman then announced that JOSIAH W. BROWN had been appointed for the First Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CURRY.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The meeting was orderly and, to all appearance, harmonious until the adjournment, which took place before 9 o'clock—a result contrary to general expectation. A long and tumultuous session was anticipated.

Soon after the conclusion of business, the triumphant members retired to the Jacksonian Shades, popularly known as the "Pewter Mug," where loud-popping corks and louder cheers "might have been heard," and jolly faces "might have been seen," until a late hour, by either one or both of those solitary gentleman who, when last heard from, were wending their way slowly along the uneven and miry margin of a murky *Wood*.

THE DISAFFECTED COMMITTEE.

We have received a communication in reference to the doings of the disaffected on the night previous, and publish it with the simple remark that there was no intention on the part of the reporter to give an incorrect account of the proceedings. As the last motion made was, "I move we have a meeting," and as the members were standing in the public dining-room, and many of them making strong objection to proceeding until "the Committee be properly and permanently organized," the reporter thought he was speaking mildly when he used the term "only partially organized."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: To your report of the proceedings of the Tammany Sachems, published in the TIMES of to-day, you add a kind of codicil relative to the action of the Democratic General Committee, (which held its first meeting for the year, at Old Tammany, last evening,) in which there are several misstatements of facts, which, I hope, you will allow me to correct.

It is true that the "Sachems" refused the use of Tammany Hall to this Democratic General Committee, representing, as it does, the Democracy of the City and County of New-York. But it is equally true, that those very "Sachems," but a few weeks previously, refused the use of that Hall to a Democratic meeting called for the purpose of responding to and indorsing the policy of President BUCHANAN'S Administration. I believe then, Sir, that these Sachems had not, by this last act, sufficient political character left to risk by another piece of similar perfidy. That they had too little character to lose by refusing the use of that Hall to a Committee regularly chosen by the people—and too little character to risk by insulting the Democracy in granting its use to a *bogus* Committee, which is not recognized by the people, and does not emanate from them either directly or indirectly; but seeks, without color of authority, to perpetuate itself in power after the manner of the Venetian Ten, or the Athenian Thirty, (call it as you please,) tyrannical or oligarchical.

It is *not* true that the General Committee *only* "partially organized." It was fully organized—appointed its Committees, adopted its resolutions, and adjourned in the usual form.

It is not true that the resolutions were only "partially read." They were all read—every one of them; and without interruption.

It is not true that the meeting "adjourned in disorder"—the only unseemly conduct which transpired resulted from the noise of outsiders, who claimed to have been the retainers of some person whom they termed "Boss RYNDERS."

In conclusion I will add, that the new Democratic General Committee has sprung into existence by the determined and spontaneous will and action of the people; that it is not composed either of office-holders or office-seekers; that by the terms of the Call which initiated the movement that resulted in its election, no traitor can sit in our body, if his treachery is known to the Committee; that it is *bona fide*, *de facto*, and *de jure*, the Representative of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York; and that to this trust the Committee shall be true, loyal, and just. Very Respectfully, VERITAS.

☞ Rev. Dr. KNOX, one of the oldest of the Dutch Reformed clergymen of the City, though lying exceedingly low all day yesterday, was living at 11 o'clock last night. It will be recollected that he had a bad fall from the rear piazza of his house on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. F. U. JOHNSTON, a physician of very large practice and an enviable reputation, has been lying very seriously ill for several days. His disease is rheumatism, affecting the heart or immediate region. There was a rumor yesterday afternoon that he had died, but at a late hour last night he was still living.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Message from Mayor Tiemann.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VORHEES in the chair. As soon as organized, the presence of Mr. PURDY was announced, and he was escorted to the chair, when he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PURDY.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you kindly for the honor conferred in selecting me as your presiding officer; I assure you I appreciate the honor and feel the compliment. To be selected as the presiding officer of the immediate representatives of over eighty thousand of the free and intelligent voters of the great City of New-York, is an honor of which any citizen may well be proud; and I assure you, gentlemen, this evidence of your good opinion will ever live in my remembrance. The responsible position to which you have elected me—the respected source from which it comes—the unanimity and kindness attending the selection, enhance the compliment, and make it one of the proudest moments of my life.

But, gentlemen, I fear I shall not be able, without a continuance of your kindness, your counsel and your aid, to satisfactorily discharge the duties of presiding officer of this body. I can promise but little, though I can truly say that it is my earnest desire to be prompt in my attendance, impartial in my decisions, and respectful of the rights and feelings of each and every member. I shall cheerfully aid you in preserving order and facilitating the transaction of the public business. Permit me, gentlemen, to ask your attention to the important duties we are called upon to discharge. The public expect and demand of us, so far as we have the power, an effort to lighten the burdens that press so heavily upon the tax-payers of this City; they expect economy, retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of the public moneys; they expect and demand that their persons and their property shall be secured by the action of their constituted authorities, with the least possible expense. To effect these desirable purposes I shall cheerfully and heartily coöperate with you, being fixed in the determination to use my humble efforts in carrying out these just expectations of the people. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this evidence of your kindness, and am ready to commence the discharge of the duties assigned to me.

The following message from the Mayor was then received, read and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR TIEMANN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1858.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By one of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed at its last session, in relation to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and under which you have been organized as such Board, the Mayor ceases to be a member thereof. His relation thereto, although changed, is, however, still continued by another provision of the same act, which requires, before it shall take effect, the presentation to him, for his approval, of every act, ordinance or resolution, except such as levy any tax or taxes, which may pass your honorable body.

The Mayor being, by the operation of this change, placed in the same relative position to your honorable body as with the Common Council, I have deemed it to be my duty to communicate to you at this time my views respecting the general duties of your Board, and to make in addition to those duties you have, the appointment of several important officers as well as subordinate ones, the raising and reductions under certain provisions of law of the salaries of the several Judges of the Courts and other County officers which are paid from the County Treasury, and the allowing to others certain fees for the performance of duties required of them by law, such suggestions in relation thereto and of the officers over which you have the direction as I deem expedient.

Your duties, gentlemen, are highly responsible; you are not only empowered annually under acts of the Legislature with the raising by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, such sum as may be authorized for the support of the City Government, and for other special trusts and county charges, but you are directed to examine, settle and audit all accounts chargeable against the county. In the performance of these duties, as well as all others, which are now or may be imposed upon you, I have no doubt you will scrutinize closely all such bills or charges which may be presented to you for any work or services performed, or fees claimed, in relation to the several offices above mentioned.

I am of the opinion, from information which I have obtained, that many bills and fees have heretofore been allowed and audited for which no just claim could be had according to law, and that many others have been paid under the authority of former Boards of Supervisors, at an extravagant sum far beyond what the work done or services performed were worth. Several of the county officers are now paid by fees, received by them in the discharge of their duties from persons having business with their respective offices. These fees amount annually to large sums, greatly beyond the most liberal salaries that have been before allowed to these officers and of others now paid by the County of equal position and duties; and yet the County has paid, and continues to pay, all the charges of these offices for all purposes except salaries, thus making them annually heavy charges upon the Treasury.

I would suggest, therefore, that application be made to the Legislature for the passage of the necessary laws requiring these fees to be paid into the Treasury of the County, and giving to the officers salaries instead thereof.

There are several other matters connected with your honorable body in relation to which I shall communicate with you hereafter, as soon as I shall have such full information as I desire relative thereto.

I shall be happy to receive your support in such recommendations as I may deem it my duty to make to you; and I tender you my hearty coöperation in all such measures as shall have for their object the promotion of the public interest.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Annual Report of the County Treasurer was received and ordered on file.

A petition was received from the Register and Surrogate, asking better accommodations. Referred to the appropriate Committee, when appointed.

Several papers relative to assessments were received, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

American Institute.

A stated monthly meeting of this Institute was held last evening, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, R. L. PELL, Esq., President, in the chair.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Committee on the Admission of Members made a report submitting the names of fifteen candidates for admission. A ballot being taken, they were unanimously elected.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the orator of the last Fair, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

Mr. GEISSENHAINER, the vice-chairman of the Managers, submitted a final report, which embraces a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the late Fair at the Crystal Palace.

The total receipts were		$27,714 69
Less discount on uncurrent money		47 86
Total		$27,666 83
EXPENDITURES.		
Printing, advertising, blank-books, stationary	$2,578 68	
Ticket-receivers and sellers	524 80	
Police, night-watch, floor and entry-clerks	4,778 25	
Machine department, erecting chimney, lengthening and setting boilers, use of engines, fuel, engineers and laborers	6,948 07	
Horticultural department, clerk and assistants	641 46	
Gas-light, repairs of gas-pipes, &c	3,755 23	
Music	2,379 71	
Panorama of the Rhine, lectures, music, &c	508 25	
Laborers, sweeping, getting in goods, &c	901 50	
Carpenter's-work, lumber, upholstering and decorating	1,222 72	
Refreshments for managers, judges, &c	713 83	
Premiums (in part)	2,484 07	
Miscellaneous bills	612 58	—$26,049 15
Paid into the Treasury		$1,617 68
Deduct		1,000 00
Leaving a balance to complete premiums		$617 68

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

17 Gold Medals.	35 Silver Cups.
185 Silver Medals.	438 Diplomas.
141 Bronze Medals.	74 Volumes of Books.

The report was referred to the Trustees to examine and report. The Institute then adjourned.

The members present then organized, General WM. HALL in the Chair, into an informal meeting for the purpose of appointing a Committee to nominate a suitable ticket to be supported at the next annual election, which takes place in February next, instead of May, as formerly, the Charter having been amended at the last session of the Legislature.

Coroner's Inquests.

DISTURBANCE IN A TENANT-HOUSE—A CHILD KILLED.—CATHARINE COSTELLO and FRANCES CREAGH, both Irish women, occupying apartments at the tenant-house No. 311 Monroe-street, had a dispute on New-Year's night, caused by a son of the latter breaking, as is alleged, a pane of glass in Mrs. COSTELLO'S apartment. On Monday afternoon they had a further altercation, during which the woman CREAGH struck Mrs. COSTELLO on the head, and MICHAEL COSTELLO, her child, two years old, which she was holding in her arms at the time. The child died on Tuesday evening from the effects of the blow. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest in the case yesterday.

Catharine Costello, the mother of the deceased, testified that there had been a misunderstanding between Mrs. Creagh and herself, growing out of the fact that the son of Mrs. Creagh broke one of the windows of her room; on Monday afternoon, as she stood at the hall door with the child in her arms, Mrs. Creagh came behind her, and after striking her a blow on the back struck her child on the head; the child was taken immediately sick and died the next evening.

Mary Canfield corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Costello.

Dr. Brennan testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the child, and found a clot of blood pressing on the cerebellum, and that this was the cause of death.

The Jury rendered a verdict "that MICHAEL COSTELLO, the deceased, came to his death by a blow received on the 4th day of January, 1858, at the hands of Mrs. CREAGH." Following the verdict the accused, who had been arrested, was detained in custody to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.—ANDREW GARRIGAN, formerly a junk shop keeper at No. 141 West Thirty-first-street, disappeared from home on the 16th of November last. Yesterday the body of the missing man was found floating in the water foot of Nineteenth-street, North River. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner HILLS, and there being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "Death by drowning." Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

INFLUENZA.—It is now conceded BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure influenza. No one of sense should think better or worse of them because they are advertised in the public papers. They are an

ARTICLE OF COMMERCE AND DOMESTIC CONVENIENCE,

and are admitted to be the best made pill in the world. A muscular purge, mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and these effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. Being thoroughly soluble, no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membranes, so that they cure even piles and constitutional costiveness.

These Vegetable Universal Pills of Dr. BRANDRETH are the best purgative, and his Life Addition Pills are better than Blue Pills as an alterative, and I have examined them and know them to be free from minerals.

A CITY M. D.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excitement produced by the two admirable new pieces, (the drama of the "Pioneer Patriot," and the pantomime of "Boreas,") continues at this prosperous theatre unabated. Crowds rush to see them nightly. This evening both will be performed again, with an appendix of another new drama, entitled the "Results of Crime." Several novelties are in preparation, which the enterprising manager will produce in quick succession. The eminent, versatile actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, is shortly to appear in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar girl of New-York."

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SEASONABLE HOSIERY
and
UNDER-GARMENTS
of every description, at lowest rates.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, anti-bilious, and restorative medicine. Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous disease.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SHAP PRRACTICE.—Messrs. SNELL and COZINE, Coroners, of Brooklyn, have had an exciting time of it thus far this year. Failing to unite, as heretofore has been the case, and divide the fees of office equally between them, each acts independent of the other. Both have offices in the City Hall, and frequently some ludicrous scenes are witnessed in the contest to secure a case. On Wednesday, a man committed suicide in the cells, and both Coroners received notice of the fact about the same time. Each having about the same distance to go, an exciting race followed, in which SNELL beat his competitor something less than about one foot. Yesterday noon an unsealed note was sent to Dr. SNELL from the City Hospital, notifying him that his services were required there. The messenger fell into the hands of COZINE'S friends, and he visited the Hospital, and made arrangements to hold the inquest at 4 o'clock P. M., but did not touch the body. Dr. SNELL visited the Hospital about 2 o'clock and as COZINE had not touched the body he considered it his lawful prize, and, accordingly, held the inquest. Where this rivalry will end it is impossible to determine.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening last, as Mr. STOCKWELL, a Long Island farmer, was riding through Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, when near Washington-avenue, he saw a burly Irishman crawling stealthily into his wagon over the tail piece. The intruder finding that he was discovered, ordered Mr. F. to stop the horses. The command was given in such a manner that Mr. F. became satisfied that the object was to rob him. He accordingly drew a pistol, and pointing it at the unwelcome visitor, he soon made a rapid departure.

THE POOR.—The Executive Relief Committee for the Eastern District of Brooklyn have just made their first monthly report. During December they afforded relief to 586 families, comprising 2,516 individuals, at an expense of $1,636 49. This sum includes the expenses of the Committee, amounting to $39 16. There is a balance of $979 85 in the hands of the Treasurer.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN FOWLER.—Mr. CHARLES C. FOWLER, who for many years represented the Fourth Ward in the Brooklyn Common Council, died at his residence on the Heights, Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, aged about 50 years. His disease was consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named PATRICK MCGILLIGAN died in the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received in falling from a loft in HARVEY'S oil-cloth factory, on Underhill-avenue, on the 19th December last.

☞ The Brooklyn City Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of liquor dealers for violating the laws. Several of the accused (some three hundred in all) were found guilty.

NEW-JERSEY.

DONNELLY, THE NEVESINK MURDERER.

Excitement at Freehold, N. J., concerning the Execution to-day—Apprehensions of a Rescue—The Military Guard the Jail—Interview with the Doomed Man.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 7.

This township is in a state of unusual commotion. The escape of DONNELLY on Sunday night, and his recapture, created considerable excitement. The number of the watchmen at the jail was increased; people talked of the circumstances attending his liberation; some said he effected it without external aid, but the majority believe that he could not have done so, and that assistance was undoubtedly afforded him by persons holding responsible positions. The matter is to be investigated. Meantime rumors of preparation on the part of DONNELLY'S friends in New-York, to advance in force upon the town, attack the jail and set the prisoner free, have been set afloat. The same schooner which was in readiness off Keyport at the time of DONNELLY'S escape, apparently for the purpose of conveying him beyond the reach of the authorities, is, it is said, still hovering on the coast manned by a numerous crew. The Sheriff received day before yesterday an anonymous communication from New-York, warning him that a large body of men were preparing to proceed to Freehold and liberate DONNELLY. The Sheriff says he would place little reliance in the letter were it not for the fact that it was written in the same handwriting as another which he received some time since, informing him that DONNELLY had a club and a sum of money concealed in his cell—information which proved correct. Immediately on receipt of this letter by the evening mail on Tuesday, the Sheriff ordered out the military company which Freehold boasts, and sent orders to the commandants of companies in the vicinity, directing them to assemble at Freehold. The jail was guarded by the military on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The following corps will be on duty here to-night: The Monmouth Blues, Captain J. R. PATTERSON, of Freehold, 30 muskets; the Monmouth Guards, Captain H. J. CANINE, of Blue-balls, 30 muskets; the Ocean Rifles, Captain BROWN, of Long Branch, 45 men, and the Excelsior Guards, of Fresh Pond, 35 men. A company from Perth Amboy has also been ordered out. Last night several men were seen by the sentinels prowling about the jail at a late hour. An ineffectual attempt was made to arrest them. Several close carriages, heavily laden, passed through Freehold at 1 A. M., coming from the direction of Keyport. Many thought they were filled with men.

As for DONNELLY, he appears resigned to his fate, and speaks of it with calmness. I left him two hours ago, after a brief conversation with him. He declares his entire innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted. Rev. Drs. CUMMINGS and YOUNG, Catholic Clergymen of New-York, are his spiritual advisers. They were with him this morning for some time. "Religious rites have just been administered to me," said DONNELLY, "and what I say now ought to be believed. I have been asked whether I would prefer to be hung inside the prison or in the prison-yard. I told them it made no difference. It is only for my poor father and sisters that I care. No man can say that DONNELLY is a coward. DONNELLY never meanly skulked to kill a man. To-morrow I shall have something to say. I shall give a clue to the real murderer. I never would have done it under any other circumstances; but now, for the sake of my family, I will let no man who is my friend doubt the truth of a word I shall utter to-morrow. With hell on one side and heaven on the other, I shall speak, and my dying declarations ought to be believed." DONNELLY spoke of his escape as a desperate effort for liberty.

The three sisters and other relatives and friends of the prisoner arrived from New-York in the morning train. His father is not here. C.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives the following account of an

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

We visited the prisoner in his cell last evening, and he gave us his version of the lamentable murder. DONNELLY says he was playing cards on the Friday night mentioned with MOSES, but only played till 11 o'clock, and did not see anything of MOSES until the next morning, with his throat cut. He says the first he knew of it was apparently a fall or jar on the floor about 5 o'clock in the morning, and immediately afterward a cry of murder. He then met SMITH, the proprietor of the house, and SMITH asked what was the matter. DONNELLY replied, "He is dead." SMITH said, "Who is dead?" DONNELLY replied, "I don't know." A short time afterward he asked SMITH what room, or what was the number of the room. SMITH replied it made no difference—it would be all right. He then went to his room and changed his clothes, which were light color, and then went into MOSES' room. There was no one in it but the Dutch barber, AUGUST MUNTER. DONNELLY went to the bed of MOSES, when MOSES said, "Is that DONNELLY?" DONNELLY replied, "Yes." MOSES then said, "Ah, you son of a b——n, you done this." DONNELLY said, "My friend, you are mistaken, I did not." He replied, "You did, you did." He then left the room, when some one asked him what was to be done. He replied, "Go for a Doctor." He then went to the room again, when some one asked who did it. Coroner CONNERY and several others were in the room at the time. DONNELLY then pulled up his coat sleeves and said: "Gentlemen, I have changed my clothes all but my linen—see if there is any blood on me." They looked and replied there was not. Being a physician, he and Dr. CONNERY, the Coroner, and the Dutch barber, MUNTER, commenced to try and stop the bleeding on MOSES' neck. He told Mrs. BRADFORD to get a cloth, and told some other person to get some ammonia and hot water; but, in the mean time, MOSES had fainted away. Wen he revived, DONNELLY told Dr. CONNERY that MOSES had made a serious charge against him, and he wanted the Doctor to take the dying man's declaration under the solemnity of an oath. The oath was administered. MOSES again pointed at him, and with clenched teeth, hardly able to articulate, charged him, DONNELLY, with being his murderer. DONNELLY protested his innocence, and said: "My friend, you are dying; if there is anything I can do for you say it, and I will do it; tell your name, and where your friends live and I will write to them. The dying man then said, "My name is ALBERT S. MOSES, my mother lives 139 Locust-street, Philadelphia, send the money to her." He then expired.

The prisoner thinks the Jury were prejudiced against him, and says some of them boasted that he would be hung before the trial had been half completed. He also charges the principal witnesses with testifying falsely against him. The prisoner complains bitterly of his confinement, and says he has not been out of his cell half an hour since his committal, except during his trial. He thinks if he had been tried in New-York instead of Monmouth County he would have been cleared. He thinks the prejudice against him on account of his education and position in society was the cause of his conviction. He complains of visitors coming to see him and expressing sympathy for him, and before their backs are hardly turned upon him, calling him all sorts of hard names.

DONNELLY was born in Warren-street, New-York, of Irish parents. He is a physician and surgeon by profession, and attended the University of Georgetown, D. C., and the Hospital at New-York. During the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, a few years ago, he volunteered his professional services in behalf of the sufferers there from that epidemic. He has spent a considerable time in Washington City, and has moved in good society.

§ THE FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD TO BE CHANGED FROM PIERMONT TO JERSEY CITY.—The Jersey City Common Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, granted to the New-Jersey Railroad Company the privilege of laying a track through Wayne-street, from Washington to Greene streets, to be continued to the block north of the new dépôt—the said track to be for the accommodation of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who have made arrangements to change their freight terminus from Piermont to Jersey City. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have leased to the New-York and Erie Company—until such time as the latter can finish their Long Dock improvement—the block facing the river immediately in front of the present Erie Dépôt. This arrangement will relieve the Erie Company from the embarrassments which have attended the transportation of their freight in the Winter from Piermont to New-York in boats. It will also necessarily increase the business of Jersey City, as several hundred men will be constantly employed in loading and unloading freight, besides a large force engaged in manning the trains.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '68..c..	112	100	Erie R. R.	20
5,000	Ohio State 6s '86	103	1,573	do	20⅛
2,000	Ohio State 6s '60.	98½	150	do.....s30	20½
1,500	do	99	100	do.....b3	21
1,500	Ind. State 5s	81	530	do	20¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	81	450	do	20⅝
7,000	do	81½	300	do.....s10	20½
1,000	do	81⅝	200	do.....b10	20⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s	91	100	do	20⅜
11,000	do	91½	200	Harlem R.R.	6⅛
18,000	Missouri State 6s	79	100	do.....b30	6¼
5,000	do	78⅞	10	New-Jersey R. R.	121
10,000	Erie R. 3 M. b.'83	68	10	N. H. & H. R. R.	114
5,000	Erie R. b'ds '75	44	100	Reading R. R.....s60	57
2,000	Erie R. C. b'ds '71.	34	1350	do.....opg	58½
1,000	do	36	300	do.....s30	58
1,500	H. R. R. 1st Mor.	97	200	do.....b60	58¾
5,000	H. R. R. 3d Mort.	51	100	do.....opg	58⅝
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mort.	67	1100	do.....b60	59
3,000	Har. R. 2d Mort.	57	100	do.....s30	58¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s.	95	22	Mich. Cent. R. R.	49
1,000	Rea. R. R. b's, '86	67	25	do	49⅛
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p.c. 1st		10	do	50
	m.s. Fund con. bonds.	83½	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	20
20,000	do.....s60	82	195	do	20¼
4,000	do	83	100	do.....b15	20½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. b's.	86	67	M. So. & N. I. pf. S.	34
6,000	T.H. & Al. 2d mtg	37½	250	Panama Railroad.	90¾
4,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st mtg	91	100	do.....b60	91¼
2,000	LaC.&M.L. G.bs.	40½	50	do.....b15	90¾
1,000	do	40¼	50	Ill. Central R.R.	90
5	Bank of N. Y.	101	1950	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	43½
32	Bank of America	102	150	do	43¾
25	Phenix Bank	100	100	do	43⅝
179	Am. Exchange Bk	100	50	do.....s10	43¼
11	Metropolitan Bank	100	300	do.....b3	43½
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	99⅞	20	do	43⅛
900	Canton Co.....s3	20	125	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	74
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	110½	350	do.....b30	74
30	Penn. Coal Co	70	50	do.....b60	74¼
31	Cum. Coal Co	11⅛	50	do.....b60	73¾
218	P.M. Steamship Co.	72½	100	do.....b30	73½
50	do.....b30	73¾	615	do	73½
50	American Coal Co.	18	100	do.....b30	73¾
272	New-York Cen. R.R	77	1150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11½
100	do.....s30	76½	50	do	11⅝
250	do	77¼	265	do	11⅞
200	do.....b30	77½	200	do	11¾
250	do.....s10	77¾	75	Mil. and Miss. R	33
250	do	77⅜	29	do	32¼

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Virginia 6s	91½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.....b3	77
3,000	do	91⅜	220	do.....s3	77
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	79	100	do.....b30	77¼
5,000	do.....b10	79	50	do.....b60	77⅛
5,000	do.....b30	79⅛	50	do	76⅞
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	81¾	100	Harlem R. R.....b10	6⅛
7,000	do	82	900	do	6
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s 1862	102½	280	La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾
9,000	Mich. State 6s	91	100	do.....b60	12
3,000	Ohio State 6s '60	99	175	do	12
5,000	Ohio State 6s '86	103¾	50	Erie R. R	19⅞
1,000	E. R.R. 2d Mt. Bs.	88	100	do.....b3	20
2,000	E. R.R. C. Bs. '71	36	290	do	20
2,000	E. R.R. 3d. Bs. '83	68½	50	do.....s10	20
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mt.	57	40	Reading R. R.....opg	58⅛
3,500	H. R. R.R. 1st Mt.	97	800	do.....opg	58
3,000	Ill Cen. R.R. Bs.	86	100	do.....b30	58½
50	Del. & H.C. Co. b60	110¼	100	do.....s15	58
100	do	110¼	810	Mich. Cen. R. R	50
5	Continental Bank	95	150	M.So.&N.I. R. R.	20¾
28	Merchants' Bank	106½	200	Panama R. R.....b60	91¼
40	Penn. Coal Co.	70½	230	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	43¼
100	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73½	100	do.....b60	43½
25	do	73	50	Chic.&Rk.I.R.R. b15	73
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....s30	11	100	do	73
100	do.....b60	11¼	100	do.....b30	73
13	New-Jersey R. R.	121	40	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32½
79	do	122			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s	Int. add.	50
$6,000	Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. add.	61¼
$9,000	Rock Island and Peoria R. R. 7s	Int. add.	65½
$8,000	Ter. Haute & Alt. 1st mt. bs.	Int. add.	53¾@54¼
$7,000	Terre Haute and Alton 2d mt.	Int. add.	36½
$1,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	5¼
$1,000	Town of Jefferson, Wis., 10s	Int. add.	60
$2,000	Louisiana State 6 ₩ cent. bonds	Flat	82¼
$2,500	New-York State 6 ₩ cent. stk., 1864.	Flat.	105
$2,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add.	79¼
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	65¼
$2,000	New-York & Harlem R.R. 2d mt.	Int. add.	53
$1,000	Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	69½
$1,000	California 7s	Int. add.	59
$2,000	Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s.	Int. add.	42
$3,000	Detroit and Milwaukee R.R. 7s.	Int. add.	49
$5,000	Delaware, Lacka. & West. R. R.	Int. add.	57
50 shares	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.		25
7 shares	Third-avenue Railroad		90
10 shares	American Express Co		95
10 shares	Artisans' Bank		70
25 shares	People's Bank		91
10 shares	Harmony Fire Ins. Co		90
20⅔ shares	National Fire Ins. Co		171
10 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		101½
57 shares	Arctic Fire Ins. Co		91
10 shares	Eagle Fire Ins. Co		149
6 shares	Park Fire Ins. Co		104
10 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		100¼
10 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		100
10 shares	Eagle Fire Ins. Co		144½
40 shares	Eagle Fire Ins. Co		144
5 shares	Shoe and Leather Bank		99
10 shares	Metropolitan Bank		100
6 shares	Bank of the Commonwealth		90
4 shares	Bank of the Commonwealth		89
5 shares	Atlantic Bank		65
10 shares	Atlantic Bank		66½
5 shares	Continental Bank		94½

THURSDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The annual report from the Banking Department at Albany, as made to the New-York Legislature, is published at length on another page of this paper. This document, interesting at all times as a review of the banking movement of the State and the working of the Free System of New-York, has peculiar importance this season, because of the recent crisis and suspension of specie payments. Mr. Superintendent COOK has availed of the occasion to place on record a clear and intelligent summary of the trouble in September and October, accompanied by his own view of the causes which lead to it and the remedies of which it is suggestive. He concurs in the now generally received belief that the Currency had little to do with the catastrophe of suspension. This was neither distrusted at all nor curtailed by the pressure to an extent to produce the embarrassment, of itself. The multiplication of bank credits, in the shape of Deposits, upon a good part of which interest was paid by the City to the country bankers—to the prejudice of both parties—exposed the Banks in the City of New-York to the run which occurred during the panic, and Mr. COOK assumes that the final catastrophe on the 13th October was brought about by a combination between the depositors and the merchants with whom they sympathized, as against the Banks.

The chief remedy suggested, as well for the security of the Banks as their Depositors, is that 20 ₩ cent. in Specie to the gross amount of Deposits be required to be kept on hand in the banks of New-York, Albany and Troy, (the points for country note redemption,) and the same proportion of Specie and City balances—to be counted the same as Specie—be required at all other places. That the City movement had become unsafe in regard to the relative strength in Specie to the virtual demand from Depositors, the Superintendent illustrates by the following figures from the average weekly statements since August, 1853, of the Banks in the City of New-York:

Averages.	Gross Deposits.	Specie.	Pro rata.
1854	$61,554,623	$11,477,186	19 ₩ cent.
1855	72,602,679	14,144,527	20 ₩ cent.
1856	84,634,249	13,390,192	16 ₩ cent.
1857	92,499,444	11,855,646	13 ₩ cent.

The improvements suggested in the general working of the Country Currency are, in brief, the voluntary experiment of a common Clearing-House in the City of New-York, for which there is already the sanction of law; the exclusion of Bonds and Mortgages as the basis of circulation, and the substitution of secured notes for the old Safety Fund circulation, in the proportions of one-third on 1st July next, one-third the succeeding January, and the remainder by 1st July, 1859. It is added as a remarkable evidence of the perfect security of the noteholder under the General Law, that only $5,830 has been lost by failure within the past three years.

From the appendix which accompanies this report, we compile the following view of the banking movement of the State of New-York since the Gold discoveries in California in 1848. The report for the June quarter in each year has been adopted in the tables, but we have added, for reference, the figure for September last year, as an index to the rapid curtailment under the pressure which set in at the close of the Summer.

COMPARATIVE CAPITAL AND LOANS—TEN YEARS.

Time.	Capital.	Loans.
1848	$43,755,089	$73,497,137
1849	44,929,505	85,335,528
1850	47,779,727	98,480,781
1851	55,580,181	115,677,239
1852	59,705,683	127,245,569
1853	73,183,251	151,206,982
1854	83,773,288	153,875,986
1855	85,589,590	165,106,907
1856	97,806,301	174,141,775
1857	103,954,777	190,808,832
September	107,507,659	170,846,774

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AND SPECIE—TEN YEARS.

	Deposits.	Specie.
1848	$27,554,820	$6,881,663
1849	35,604,999	10,571,517
1850	46,691,465	11,653,339
1851	54,467,682	13,516,584
1852	65,034,604	12,871,410
1853	79,996,528	17,883,543
1854	82,637,013	20,551,709
1855	83,537,764	15,921,467
1856	96,267,287	18,510,835
1857	104,350,426	14,370,434
September	83,539,894	14,321,599

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION AND SECURITIES.

Time.	Circulation.	Stocks.	Bonds & Mort.
1848	$20,888,077	$12,007,344	$3,100,051
1849	21,912,616	12,822,062	2,668,825
1850	24,214,341	12,774,670	3,069,168
1851	27,511,587	15,206,601	3,969,343
1852	27,940,947	15,509,500	4,548,490
1853	30,065,559	19,978,149	5,822,079
1854	31,266,903	20,798,669	7,315,753
1855	28,562,395	20,156,516	7,888,065
1856	30,705,084	23,511,223	8,381,501
1857	32,395,892	25,747,442	9,299,794
September	27,122,904	23,503,377	8,781,463

On the Stock Exchange to-day the business was large and widely-distributed through both the Bond and Share list. There was an active inquiry for Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Missouri State Stocks, and the first three advanced each 1½ ₩ cent. on the sales of yesterday, and Missouris ½ @¾ ₩ cent. The dealings in the speculative railway shares were unusually heavy, and the rise of yesterday well sustained throughout. At the early Board a further advance of ½ ₩ cent. was had on the New-York Central, Erie and Reading, but, as there was some realizing on the part of holders, the extreme rates were not quite kept up in the afternoon, though on the final closing the general market was again firm. The amount of business at the Second Board yesterday and to-day almost equals the principal list a week ago, so considerable has been the change in the disposition of orders from without the Exchange, and in the spirit of speculation among the brokers themselves. The City Bank stocks are all firm and most of them in good demand, and so are the shares of the Delaware and Hudson, New-Jersey Transportation Company, Pennsylvania Coal, Panama Company and Pacific Mail. The small investment orders daily appearing in all these, and in the various State Stocks and some of the better class of Railway Bonds since the New-Year, constitute, in one sense, a more important feature in the character of the market than the mere renewal of speculation. The general market was also assisted to-day by the cheerful tenor of the private advices from Liverpool by the *Atlantic*, which is in correspondence with the tone of the newspaper reports of yesterday afternoon. The Illinois Central management are advised that $690,000 had been subscribed to their new loan, in the few days subsequent to the receipt of the amended programme. This, added to $1,050,000 already taken here, secures more than half the subscription. The number of Scrip rights made the basis of this negotiation is 80,000. They are in renewal of the January, February and July rights of 1858, part of which, on account of the late embarrassment, have already lapsed to the original holders.

The packet for Europe on Saturday is the *Arago*, touching at Southampton on her way to Havre. There is not much business yet done in Exchange or Specie for this opportunity. The terms on London and Paris are about the same as for the *Persia* yesterday: Sterling, 109@109¼; Francs, 5.25@5.20. It is expected that the letters by the *Africa* to the 26th December, may arrive in season to be referred to by this packet. The Money market is unusually quiet, both in Bank and on the Street. The increased activity in Stocks has added very little to the demand for money at call. The State Stocks now on sale are principally from second hands, and take little or no means out of the Street. The parcels recently put on the market from Tennessee have been distributed, and the amount offering on account of the Missouri Railways has been rapidly diminished. Of Virginias and Ohios there are no fresh parcels. The Domestic Exchanges are not so favorable to-day for Philadelphia and Baltimore. The former sold yesterday as high as 99½; to-day, 99@99¼. Baltimore is 97¾@98. The Sub-Treasury balance is, for the first time in several years, below $3,000,000. The receipts to-day are $118,834; payments, $184,293; balance, $2,978,241.

PENNSYLVANIA FUNDED DEBT.

Six ₩ cent. Loan	$445,180 00	
Five ₩ cent. Loan	38,775,212 52	
Four and a half ₩ ct. Loan	386,200 00	
Four ₩ cent. Loan	100,000 00	—39,706,592 52
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Relief notes in circulation	$146,421 00	
Interest certificate outstan'g.	23,473 82	
Interest certificate unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	802 50	
Total funded debt		175,145 70
Total debt Dec. 1, 1857		$39,881,738 22
Total debt Dec. 1, 1856		$40,701,835 25
Total debt Dec. 1, 1857		39,881,738 22
Decrease during the late fiscal year		$820,097 55

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on and after Jan. 12.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales at irregular prices. Some Brokers quote the market firm at an advance of ⅛c., and others quote the market generally unchanged. PORK is dull at $13. LARD in kegs 9½c.@10c. GUNNY BAGS 10½c. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d., to Havre 1c. Exchange on London 104½@105; on New-York ½ ₩ cent. prem.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$100 City 6s, 94¼; $400 do., 88½; $1,400 do., 88½; $1,300 City 5s, 72; $200 Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad 6s, 85½; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 49½; $500 do., 50; $14,000 Reading Railroad 6s '86, 66¼; $12,000 do., 66⅛; $3,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad. 6s, 64½; 2 Morris Canal, 41½; 5 do., 42; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 94½; 10 do., 95; 200 Reading Railroad, 29⅛; 200 do., 29¼; 12 Norristown Railroad, 54⅞; 20 do., 55; 14 Philadelphia Bank, 102; 2 Corn Exchange Bank, 18½; Mechanics' Bank, 23½; 5 Commonwealth Bank, 16¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 88½@90; Philadelphia 6s, R.R. int. off, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 94@94¼; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]@82½; Reading Railroad, 28⅞@29; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 70@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania R. R., 39½@40; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@45; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15½@16½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 52½@60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 42@46; Long Island, 10@10½; Vicksburg, 7; Girard Bank, 9¼@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅝@¾; Union Canal, 2@4; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 5½@6.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Jan. 12

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Glasgow—Mr. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss Kebby, Mr. Hoffmaster, Miss Hoffmaster, Hy. Renshaw, Geo. Ranson, Mr. Auchterlome, Henry Nunns, J. Q. Elliot, Adolph Margliano, Wm. Greve, John Gray, D. W. Hendrickson, J. B. Ulin—and 102 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—A. A. Ellis, M. Henningway, J. Rosenberg, Miss H. Rosenberg, Mrs. de Zouche, George Palmer, W. Gwathmay, U. S. N., H. F. Cocke, Miss D. R. Inglee, Mrs. W. W. Lamb, Mrs. E. N. Chaffay, W. O. Thompson, Samuel C. Elliott, T. P. Wilkinson—and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon rises.. 1 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 14 | Gov. Island. 3 03 | Hell Gate... 4 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Ships Ocean Express, Hotchkiss, San Francisco, John J. Earle & Co.; Haidee, Whitney, Gibraltar, E. Sanchez & Holz; Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Carniola, Hopkins, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Chas. Brewer, Dean, St. Thomas and a market, Metcalf & Duncan; O. J. Hayes, Shriverick, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest & Co.; Meta, (Old.,) Paasch, Bremen, H. Koop.

Brigs King Bird, Brown, Porto Cabello, Hamilton & Co.; H. Means, Herrick, New-Haven, Nesmith & Sons; Laura, Seeman, Messina, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Mariner, (Br.,) Atkinson, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; Seleka, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John's, N. F., J. S. Dealey; Lucretia, Wallace, Havana, W. M. Russell.

Schooners Brandywine, Wheeler, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Francis H. Abbot, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Alliance, Pennington, Newbern, N. C., R. C. Slaght; Ned, McCready, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Gen. Scott, Smalley, Havana, Jos. Perkins; Burdett Hart, Thomas, Charleston, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co., Isaac H. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, N. C., Davis & Holmes; Pollux, Seehusen, Arroyo, Schlessinger & Anderson.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Fall River, master; Rienzi, Briggs, Newport, R. I., master.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Craig, Glasgow Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. Raeburn. From the 27th Dec. to Jan. 4 had a succession of most terrific gales from W. to N. W.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark J. A. Lee, (of Boston,) Sutton, Leghorn Nov. 19, passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabricotti.

Bark Tangier, (of Boston,) Prescott, Boston 5 ds., with hemp, &c., to W. W. Bartlett—is bound to Valparaiso, came to this port to finish ldg.

Schr. Brothers, Chamberlain, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to James Sleight.

Schr. Charles Parker, Compton, Boston 24 hours, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. S. Nickerson.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Teeluff, Virginia 28 hours, oysters.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford 16 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

WIND—Sunrise, W.; sunset, N. W. and strong.

Sailed.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Mobile; J. Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool; Chariot of Fame, Knowles, San Francisco; brigs E. P. Swett, Jewett, Mobile; G. C. Ackerly, McIntyre, Monrovia; Ann M. Weeks, Robbins, Fajardo; Struckhausen, (Olden.,) Risius, Cowes and a market; Tallulah, Plummer, Jacksonville; Caura, Seerman, Messina, and others. From Quarantine—Ship Emily, Tilten, Havana.

Below.

Capt. Hazzard, of steamtug Wm. H. Webb, came in from off Fire Island this afternoon, and reports no inward bound vessels in sight. Capt. Parrish, of the steamship Jamestown, reports passing two ships bound northward, when off Barnegat, at 11 A. M.

Memoranda.

Messrs. Greenough & Burdett sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the ship Stephen Baldwin, 634 tons, built in New-Jersey in 1839, for $11,500—terms, one-third cash, one-third three months, and one-third six months, adding interest.

The United States Marshal also sold at the Merchants' Exchange, through one of his Deputies, the brig Sagamore, for $3,000 cash. Purchased by Mr. Edwards.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Arr. bark American, (of New-York,) Munroe, New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 30, lat. 31 30, lon. 63 10, schr. Oriental, of and from Machias for Nuevitas.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating or purchasing a draft drawn by Chas. Hibbard, Agent of the Lehigh and Tebahana Land Company, on S. T. Scranton, payable to the order of ABRAHAM COAN, $673 83, accepted by S. T. Scranton, payable at Mason, Meylut & Co.'s, Scranton, Penn., the same having been obtained by the party now holding it without consideration. ABRAHAM COAN.

BRYANT BATTALION, ATTENTION!—This battalion will parade FRIDAY, Jan. 8, with overcoats, regulation caps, covered with oil-skin cases. The battalion line will form right on Broadway in Broome-st., at 12½ o'clock precisely. By order,
J. F. COOK, Major Commandant.